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QUALITY DID IT

ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO. WICHITA U.S.A.

OUR ACORN WAS PLANTED IN 1864 THE OAK IS NOW A STURDY BUSINESS

Ross Brothers'

1918 SEED BOOK 1918

QUALITY DID IT

ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO. WICHITA U.S.A.

OUR ACORN WAS PLANTED IN 1864 THE OAK IS NOW A STURDY BUSINESS

"Doing his Bit"



ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS



ROSS
BROTHERS

*Superb
Flower Seed
Collection*

15 Ten Cent Packets, \$1.50, and 50c
Planting Guide

VALUE, **\$2.00**

Sent Postpaid for \$1.00

10 Spencer Sweet Peas

Apple Blossom, bright rose, primrose wings.
Asta Ohn, lavender.
Dobbie's Cream, deep cream or primrose colored.
Helen Lewis, intense rich crimson orange.
King White, perfect white sweet pea.
Margaret Atlee, pink and cream, suffused with salmon.
Maud Holmes, sun-proof crimson.
Primrose, light primrose.
Gladys Unwin, pink.
Nora Unwin, pure white.

Five Asters

Sample's Branching, choice mixed.
Vick's Branching, choice mixed.
Giant Comet Branching, choice mixed.
Giant Branching Crego, mixed.
Queen of the Market, mixed.

*Value, **\$2.00**; sent postpaid for **\$1.00***



OUR RESPONSIBILITY INCREASED

THE SUCCESSFUL prosecution of the War depends so much on the ability of the people of the United States to increase the production of Food and Feedstuffs sufficiently to supply the needs of our allies and ourselves under the most adverse conditions in our history, that it is pertinent for us to say that you, the producer, can best do your bit not only by careful cultivation, but also by using only the best seeds which can possibly be obtained.

On our part we can best do our bit by furnishing you with dependable seeds. This we have done by placing our seed stocks with and contracting for the crops produced by those growers who from a long experience have shown their reliability and capability. These Seeds we are offering to you under our Trade Mark, "Acorn Brand Seeds."

Knowing the care and conditions surrounding the growing and handling of these seeds and having subjected them to severe tests for vitality and growth, we offer them to you with the fullest confidence in their ability to produce good crops.

The dependability of our seeds has been established by thirty-four years of actual performance.

We suggest that you order at once.

Yours very truly,

The Ross Brothers Seed Co.

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OUR GUARANTEE

The greatest care is used in our packing and shipping rooms to see that all packages of Seeds are properly wrapped and packed before shipping to you, therefore we guarantee that all seeds we sell to you will reach your railroad station or express office or postoffice in good condition.

If for any reason the package has been damaged in transit, you are authorized to return it to us promptly and we will immediately refill your order and forward it to you.

We guarantee to hold ourselves responsible for the safe arrival of all remittances sent to us in the form of postoffice orders, bank drafts, express money orders or registered letters.

We guarantee to refund your money on any seeds we send you that you decide are not as represented, or which are not satisfactory to you when you receive them, provided you notify us promptly (**within 5 days**) after shipment has been received by you, that the seeds are not satisfactory. We will then instruct you to return the seeds to us and will refund to you the money paid for them, or will fill your order for other seeds, as you may direct.

There are no strings tied to this guarantee—you are the judge and jury—and if the seeds are not satisfactory when you receive them, write us.

HOW TO ORDER SAFELY

Please Write Your Name and Address Plainly and Carefully.

When you send us an order, give the name of your postoffice, county and state. If your freight or express office is different from your postoffice, give us that information. If you live on a rural route, give the exact number of route and also your box number.

About Unsigned Orders.

Every season we receive orders without signatures and frequently without postoffice address. The only thing we can do is to hold them awaiting complaints. Also sometimes it happens that another order is lost in coming to us.

So if you don't hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order, telling us the date on which the first order was sent, and the amount of money inclosed. We will then investigate the matter, and if we find that your order has not already been filled the duplicate order will go forward at once.

Always Keep a Copy of Your Order.

This will protect you in case there should be an error made in filling your order.

We try to exercise the utmost care in filling every order, but in the rush of the busy season mistakes may occur, in which case we shall appreciate being promptly advised, when corrections will be made at once. So keep a copy of your order for comparison.

How to Send Money.

The money you send us for seeds can be safely sent either by postoffice order, bank draft, express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it would be better to send it by one of the above methods. We will take postage stamps for all amounts of less than \$1.00.

You run no risk in sending cash with order. Our reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any Bank, Trust

Company or Merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency Reports.

Packages Extra.

When it is necessary to use packages to protect shipments of seeds they will be charged at following prices: Barrels from 25c to 45c each; cotton seamless sacks at 50c each; heavy jute sacks at 30c each.

Parcel Post.

Seeds have been included in the parcel post, therefore zone rates will apply on all shipments of seeds and bulbs. See order sheet for rates.

We do not pay postage on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets, therefore add the zone charge from Wichita to your postoffice on the quantity ordered.

The prices on all Flower Seeds and small Vegetable Seeds are postpaid, except where noted.

Seeds by Freight or Express.

We do not pay transportation charges on seeds sold in large quantities, but we do secure for you the lowest freight or express rate possible. When the goods are shipped we send you shipping notice and bill of lading on freight shipment, signed by the agent, showing that the goods were delivered to the transportation company in good condition.

Always give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these, we will use our best judgment.

DISCLAIMER.

It would not be fair to us to undertake to insure the crop, therefore **The Ross Brothers Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crops.** If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and any money paid will be refunded.

THE ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO.

OFFICE AND RETAIL STORE 309 E.
DOUGLAS AVE.

WICHITA, KANSAS WAREHOUSES {229-231 SOUTH SANTA FE STREET
128-132 COMMERCE STREET

A Few Good Specialties

Golden Cream Sugar Corn

A cross of Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam, taking on the character of the former variety, except in color. The ears are ready for use at an early season; grains are long and pointed, rich cream color when ready, but turn to light golden yellow when cooked, making an attractive appearance on the table. The quality is very fine, being remarkably sweet and tender. Stalks are brownish-red, and make a healthy, rapid growth, producing from 2 to 4 ears each. Pkt. 10c, postpaid.

Mustard

FORDHOOK FANCY.—Plants are of vigorous growth, and have beautiful dark-green leaves which curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. It stands well, even during the hot summer months. By making several sowings a few weeks apart, a continuous growth of fresh, tender leaves may be had throughout the season. Even those who do not care for Mustard as a piquant salad will be delighted with the leaves of **FORDHOOK FANCY**, cooked like spinach, any time during the summer. It is even superior to the best spinach in flavor. Pkt. 10c.

New Mexico Pinto Bean

The bean that made New Mexico famous and added much to the wealth of that state. 1917 crop in New Mexico alone estimated at 50,000,000 pounds.

One thousand carloads valued at four million dollars (\$4,000,000), \$90 per acre average.

This bean was offered last season in an experimental way in the Central States with the result that it has proven as hardy and heat-resistant as the Tepary. The rabbits will not eat it if there is any other variety of bean, or other green food to be had.

The Pinto thrives particularly well in higher altitudes where about fourteen inches of rain is the season's average.

The Pinto grows a bush like the Pink Bean. For an inland crop it is preferable to the Tepary because of a larger yield per acre and finds a ready market.

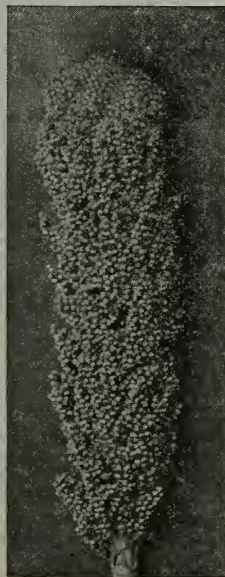
The Pinto has never been known to have weevil.

One man grew 2400 pounds on an acre in 65 days.

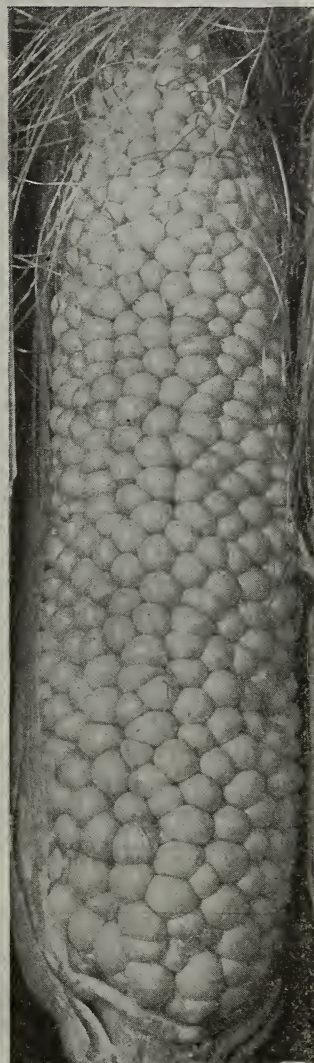
HOW TO COOK THE NEW MEXICO PINTO BEAN.

Soak over night in soft water, if obtainable, and cook the same as any other, using cold water only, at the start. A closely covered vessel is best. Be sure to cook until thoroughly done. If you wish to add more water, be sure to add only **HOT** water. When almost done, or after they have turned soft, add a piece of fresh or salt pork for seasoning. Fresh pork is best. Be sure **NOT** to **SALT** until after they are done

and ready to serve, as salt put in while they are cooking will toughen the skin, and delay the cooking. They should cook done in two and a half to three hours. When done serve with tomato sauce, chili con carne, or just straight. When you have eaten the first plateful, if you don't ask for a second, there will be something wrong with your appetite. Packet 10c, pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.75, postage extra.



Pink Hull White Kafir



Golden Cream Sugar Corn

Pink Hull White Kafir

A new type of Kafir having a pink hull, very drouth resistant, early maturing variety. The stalk of the Pink Hull White Kafir is slender but the plant has just as many leaves and makes just as much fodder as other Kafirs. The heads are rather slender but long. Yields are fully as heavy as White or Red Kafir.

One grower in western Kansas reports excellent performance when Pink Hull Kafir was planted alongside of Dwarf Black Hull White Kafir, and made an excellent yield, while the Dwarf Black Hull White was a failure. Pink Hull Kafir matures 20 to 30 days earlier than other Kafirs. This early maturing habit will put it out of danger of the early frosts.

Pink Kafir does not stop growing in dry weather like other Kafirs. We would recommend every farmer to plant several acres to this new strain of Kafir and have plenty of early feed. 30c pound, postpaid. At purchaser's expense 15c pound. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn

Shrock—Kafir-Sorghum

New Forage Plant.—This is one of the greatest new introductions of recent years in the Sorghum line.

Mr. Schrock discovered this seed in 1911, and has, therefore, been able to give it every possible test since that time. The following is Mr. Schrock's own description of the plant.

Mr. Schrock's Own Description.—"When planted thin, one plant will often shoot two, sometimes four or five stools, each of which will make a good head, often a main stalk will side-shoot, making usually two or three smaller heads that rise three or four inches above the central head, yet all heads ripen seed at almost exactly the same time. In many cases, the side-shoot heads and the stool heads are not much smaller than central head from main stalk. It does better if not planted too thickly. Seed planted in April, 1914, was fully hard and matured August 5th.

It resembles kafir in waiting for rain, the leaves rolling up in daytime. Leaves stay green always until killed by frost. It never falls down or lodges, and the heads never droop, nor are there any crook neck heads. Chinch bugs do not bother it as they do milo. Seed never shatters. The seed is readily eaten by anything that will eat kafir. It is as early as Feterita and seems to be as good a drought resister as kafir, if anything better, and is apparently, from my observation, a better seed producer than either of the three. Is very uniform in height, from 3½ to 4 feet high.

Seed heads can be stacked, without heating, weeks before the leaves are killed by frost. It makes fine, leafy hay when sown broadcast or drilled.

Method of Planting.—The seeds should be sown in rows 3 feet apart. Three pounds of seed is sufficient to plant an acre. It should be cultivated the same as kafir or milo maize, taking care to run the cultivator very shallow in order not to cut off the roots. A little seed goes a long ways, unless it is sown for forage, when it can be sown broadcast at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre. **Pound 30c, postpaid. At purchaser's expense, 10 bs. \$2.00. Ask for price in larger quantity.**



One Plant Hegari

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn.—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour, that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. **Shelled, 35c lb., postpaid; at purchaser's expense, 10 lb. lots 20c lb., 25 lb. lots 17c lb., 50 lb. lots 16c lb., 100 lb. lots \$15.00; sacks extra.**

What one grower says of Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn:

Wichita, Kansas, Dec. 21, 1917.

Ross Bros. Seed House,
Wichita, Kan.

Gentlemen—In regard to the Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn, wish to state that it is an exceedingly prolific producer, having sometimes as many as a dozen ears to the stalk; the stalk of course stools and each stool has an ear and a good one. The ears are from 10 to 16 inches in length. Makes an excellent roasting ear corn. We had two and one-half acres and sold 1,400 dozen corn at 20c per dozen (\$280.00). Should be planted on good soil and at least 20 inches between hills and the rows 5 feet apart. For hog feed it should be a winner as the grain is soft and very nutritious.

The "Old Hickory" made me between 50 and 60 bushels to the acre this year and on not very strong land either. Will know about the yellow variety in a few days as we are husking it now.

Yours truly,
HOOVER ORCHARDS CO.,
E. G. Hoover, Mgr.

The Tepary Bean

Yields and Culture.—The superiority of the tepary over other beans for planting in the Southwest is exhibited in its greater productivity when grown under similar conditions. This statement is not only true in irrigated sections, but even more marked in regions devoted to dry farming. In nine experiments in Arizona, covering almost every condition of soil, culture and water supply and extending over three years, the average yield of the teparies has been slightly more than four times the average for varieties of the kidney bean.

These greater yields are due to the ability of the tepary to germinate quickly in the presence of a low moisture content of the soil and hence the better stands of this crop on dry lands. The tepary is also able to withstand protracted seasons of drouth without permanent injury, returning to full vigor immediately when the rains come. Beans do not possess this ability to a marked degree. The tepary is a sure and dependable crop, often giving fair returns when beans are a total failure. With an ample supply of water, good soil and other conditions favorable, teparies should yield from 700 to 1,200 pounds per acre. However, 1,500 pounds per acre have been reported from the Colorado Valley near Yuma. Under dry-farm conditions yields of 450 to 700 pounds have been reported and would with economic farm management be profitable, since at 3½ cents a pound this would bring a gross income of \$15.75 to \$24.50 per acre.

Plant 12 pounds to the acre. Can be planted any time after danger of frost until August 20. **Price, per pound, 30c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, 10 pounds \$2.00.**

Hegari

It is a new grain or forage crop, which is a cross between White Kafir Corn and Feterita. It is more desirable for forage than either, as the bad qualities of both have been eliminated. Feterita shells out pretty bad, and Hegari will not. It is considered more profitable to raise than either Kafir or Feterita. Its dwarf habit of growth and the compact heads of large white grains make it very attractive. The stems are rather sweet and horses, cattle and all stock eat stalk, fodder and grain. The yield is fully three tons. **30c lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense, 10 lbs. \$2.00.**

On account of unsettled market conditions prices on all seeds in quantities of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. are subject to change

Asparagus

One ounce will produce about 200 plants, 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre.

Culture.—Soak the seed in tepid water 24 hours before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in March, April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 4 inches apart in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out early in spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is the only land to be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and set plants 12 inches apart in the rows; place the plants from 6 to 8 inches below the surface. When planting large acreage for market, make rows 4 feet apart and set plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in the rows, 8 inches deep. Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut tops too closely; the roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

1. Barr's Mammoth.—This is a superior variety, the largest and best Asparagus grown. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties. *Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c.*

2. Columbian Mammoth White.—White shoots which stay white. *Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.*

3. Conover's Colossal.—A standard sort, green in color. *Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.*

4. Palmetto.—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin, but suitable for the North also; large, productive. *Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.*

Asparagus Plants

We will have a supply of plants or roots during the month of March. See page 21 for prices on roots. Please mention quantity you wish.

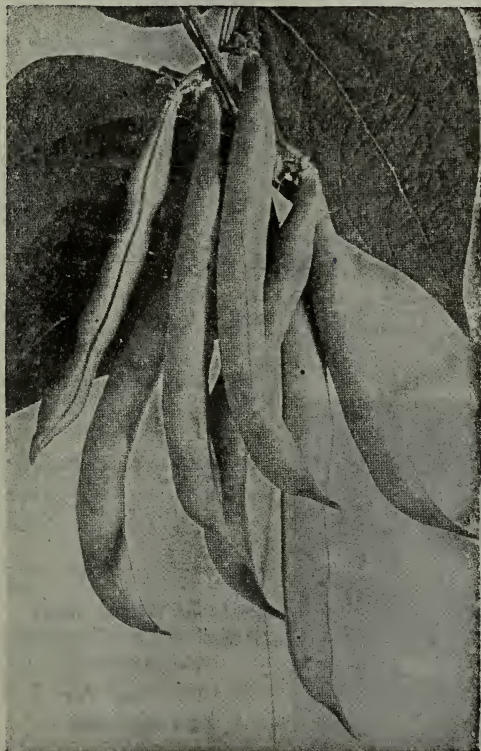
Beans

One pound will plant 90 feet of drill.

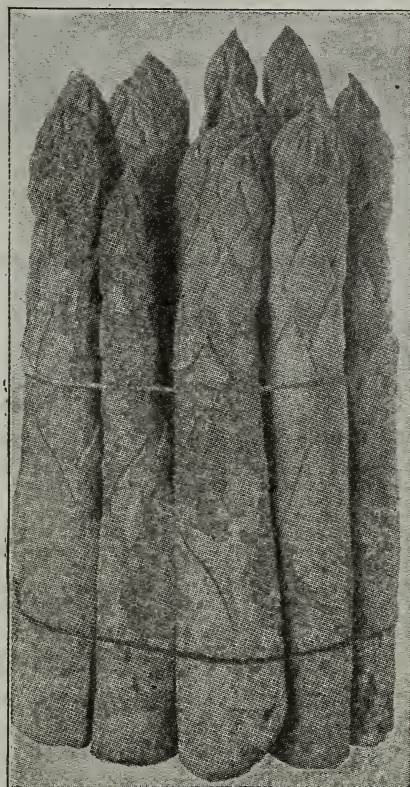
BEANS were a short crop again in 1917. Prices quoted in this book are subject to market changes and fluctuations. With these conditions present we will not be able to fill orders after our present stocks become exhausted.

Culture.—No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is the most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine.

Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The large returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart. Cover the seed one and one-half to two inches deep and thin the young plants three to six inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, make the hills about two feet apart each way. For succession, plant at intervals of two weeks till mid-summer. The plants up to the time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.



LONGFELLOW BEANS



BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS

Bush Beans—Green Pod

5. Stringless Green Pod (Burpee's). "Acorn Brand".—Ripens earlier than Valentine, and remains tender and crisp a long time after maturity. Pods are pale green, long and straight, round, meaty and stringless. *Packet, 10c; pound, 45c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.*

6. Giant Stringless Green Pod. "Acorn Brand".—Plants are very productive, bearing pods which are perfectly round, very fleshy and entirely stringless. *Packet, 10c; pound, 45c; 10 pounds \$3.50.*

7. Bountiful. "Acorn Brand".—Pods grow to large size, are broad and fleshy, cook tender and fine quality; continuous bearer. *Packet, 10c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.*

8. Longfellow.—An extra early, round, green-podded Bush Bean of fine quality. Remarkably early, exceedingly prolific. Long round green pods, always solid, tender, and of delicious flavor. The plants are of robust, compact habit, unexcelled in bearing qualities, maturing the crop very regularly. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of approximate size and merit. *Packet, 10c; pound, 45c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.*

9. Hopkins Earliest Red Valentine. "Acorn Brand".—One of the earliest and most prolific round green podded Beans. Comes into bearing earlier than the old stock of Valentines, is a wonderful producer and a perfect shipper. It will remain in a perfect condition for nearly two weeks after picking. *Packet, 10c; pound, 45c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.*

OTHER VARIETIES OF BUSH BEANS—GREEN POD.

	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.
10. Early Round Pod Valentine.....	10c	40c	\$3.50
11. Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	10c	40c	3.00
12. Round Yellow Six Weeks.....	10c	40c	3.00
13. Black Valentine.....	10c	40c	3.00

Beans should be planted in every home garden. Plant more than enough for table use during the summer, can the surplus.

Bush Beans—Wax Pod

14. Dwarf Black Wax. "Acorn Brand."—The old standard yellow round pod. *Packet, 10c; pound, 45c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.*

15. Improved Golden Wax. "Acorn Brand."—The standard flat, wax-podded variety. The plants are of vigorous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle without string or coarse fibre at all stages until maturity, while the color is a rich golden yellow. Although not the earliest dwarf Wax Bean, its reliability in producing a heavy crop of large, handsome pods, whether sown in Spring, Summer or early Fall, renders it highly valuable for both home and market planting. *Packet, 10c; pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.00.*

16. Wardwell's Kidney Wax. "Acorn Brand."—Strong-growing vines yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods of good quality. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax. *Packet, 10c; pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.50.*

OTHER VARIETIES BUSH BEANS—WAX POD.

	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.
17. Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	10c	50c	\$4.00
18. Davis White Kidney Wax.....	10c	45c	4.00
19. Golden Wax.....	10c	50c	4.00

Lima Beans

20. Fordhook Bush Lima. "Acorn Brand."—Bushes of stiffly erect habit branching freely but with all the branches held upright. The Fordhook has foliage like that of the large pole Limas; the leaves are large, smooth and a dark rich green. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks. The pods are borne in clusters of from 4 to 8. In season this bean is from 4 to 6 days earlier than other Limas. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. *Packet, 10c; pound, 55c; 10 pounds, \$4.50.*

21. Henderson's Bush Lima. "Acorn Brand."—Excellent kind. *Packet, 10c; pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.00.*

22. Burpee's Bush Lima. "Acorn Brand."—Bushes 18 to 20 inches high. Stout growth. *Packet, 10c; pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.00.*

Pole or Running Beans

Pole beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to drouth and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Let the poles slant slightly toward the north. Set in this way the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans one and one-half to two inches deep. When well started thin to four plants, and see that they all climb around the pole in the same way, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction. One pound will plant about 50 hills.

23. Scotia or Striped Creaseback, "Acorn Brand."—A hardy and productive corn field bean; pods are green. *Packet, 10c; pound, 55c.*

24. King of the Garden Lima. "Acorn Brand."—A vigorous grower bearing large pods, varying in length from 5 to 8 inches, continuous producer. *Packet, 10c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.*

25. Kentucky Wonder. "Acorn Brand."—*Packet, 10c; pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.00.*

26. Scarlet Runner Bean. "Acorn Brand."—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. *Packet, 10c; pound, 40c.*

27. Kentucky Wonder Wax. "Acorn Brand."—The Kentucky Wonder Wax is an improvement on the old style green pod Kentucky Wonder. This variety is very early and excellent in quality. *Packet, 10c; pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.00.*

28. Burger's Stringless Green Pod. "Acorn Brand."—In some localities this is called White Seeded Kentucky Wonder; it is earlier and covers a longer season of productiveness. The pods, borne in clusters, average 6 to 8 inches in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and meaty. Pods are entirely

stringless; tender and of sweet, mild flavor. The dry beans are of a pearly whiteness. *Packet, 10c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.*

29. Tennessee Wonder. "Acorn Brand."—Very large and handsome; green pods. *Packet, 10c; pound, 50c.*

OTHER VARIETIES OF POLE BEANS.

	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.
30. Golden Cluster.....	10c	50c	\$4.00
31. White Dutch Case Knife.....	10c	40c	3.00
32. Large White Pole Lima.....	10c	40c	3.00
33. Lazy Wife.....	10c	40c	3.00
34. Red Speckled Cutshort.....	10c	40c	3.00

Field Beans

35. Tepary. "Acorn Brand."—A white shell bean, more prolific than the Navy. Matures quickly, sixty-five days from seeding to harvest. Combines superior flavor with productiveness. Is not subject to common bean disease, and can be used when other beans fail. *Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.*

36. Navy Bean or Boston Pea.—An improvement over the old-time Navy Bean. *Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.*

37. Pinto, "Acorn Brand."—As an article of food they are fully equal to the pink or Mexican "frijole." *Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.*

President Wilson says:
"Raise More Food and
Feedstuffs."

Do Your Part
ORDER NOW

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX BEANS

A small backyard vegetable garden will cut your grocery bill in half. Make your plans for a garden NOW

Beets

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

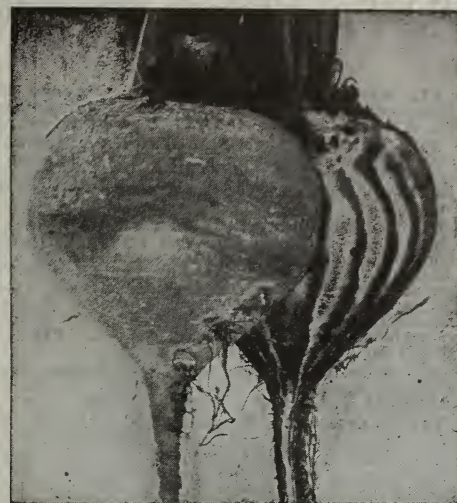
Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of June. For general crop, sow about middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent when used as spinach.

38. Detroit Dark Red. "Acorn Brand."—We believe this is the best beet for the market and home garden and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. Roots are medium size, nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color. Very crisp, tender and sweet, remaining so a long time. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.*

39. Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. "Acorn Brand."—A very desirable second early market beet. Of round form, very smooth and of good marketable size. Skin and flesh deep blood red; extremely tender. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*

40. Crosby's Egyptian. "Acorn Brand."—This is a very desirable table beet and is extremely early. The tops are small; the roots are a flanted globe shape and very smooth. It is an improvement over the well-known extra early Egyptian, being equally as early but more round in form. The flesh is deep red, sweet and tender. Crosby's Egyptian is one of the best beets to grow for the market. IT IS A MONEY MAKER. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*

41. Dirigo.—This variety is a rich blood red, of fine grain and flavor, and earlier than either the Egyptian or the Eclipse. It is generally uniform in shape and size, and is a variety which we consider desirable. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ pound 60c; pound \$2.25.*



OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF BEETS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
42. Eclipse	5c	20c	50c	\$1.85
43. Extra Early Egyptian	5c	20c	50c	1.85
44. Early Blood Red Turnip	5c	20c	50c	1.75
45. Dewling's Improved Blood Turnip	5c	20c	50c	1.75
46. Crimson Globe	5c	25c	60c	2.25
47. Early Turnip Bassano	5c	20c	60c	2.00
48. Long Dark Blood	5c	20c	50c	1.75

49. Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. "Acorn Brand."—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*



Swiss Chard

50. Klein Wanzleben.—The best sugar beet, highly recommended as a winter food for milch cows. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.*

51. Lane's Imperial (Sugar).—A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; hardy. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.*

52. Mammoth Long Red Mangel.—Best Mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.*

Mangel Wurzels

(SUGAR BEETS)

Culture.—Mangels require a deep soil to grow well; plow and subsoil at least 16 to 18 inches and apply plenty of stable manure or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June (5 to 6 pounds to the acre), in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out plants to 9 or 10 inches apart in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well-ventilated root cellar.

53. Golden Tankard.—Highly esteemed for dairy use, flesh solid, yellow. Early, quite hardy, a heavy cropper. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.*

54. Glant Sludstrop.—This is a variety of exceptionally even growth, showing careful production of stock seeds for many years. Color is reddish yellow, excellent in shape, which resembles Golden Tankard, and is superior to that popular sort in every way. Contains more sugar, grows larger, more above ground and is therefore easier to harvest. It is the best of all mangels for feeding purposes. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

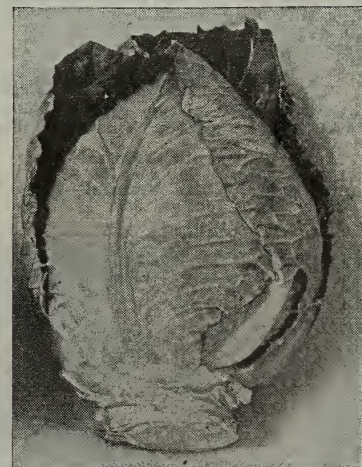
Cabbage

Sow one ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants, 4 ounces for an acre.

Culture.—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house, between December 25th and January 25th, and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second early varieties of Cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in row, depending upon growth of the variety.

55. Copenhagen Market. "Acorn Brand."—The earliest large, round-headed cabbage offered today. It is as early as Early Jersey Wakefield, heads perfectly round and very solid. It is very compact in habit and can be planted as close as Wakefield. The heads all mature at one time and will stand longer than the Wakefield before bursting. Heads average about eight pounds each. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.*

56. Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. "Acorn Brand."—This is a favorite sort with market gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.55; lb., \$6.00.*



Early Jersey Wakefield

CABBAGE—Continued.

57. Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. "Acorn Brand."—A good second early variety, sure header, weighing 10 to 12 pounds each. Valuable as a market sort. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15.*

58. Premium Late Flat Dutch. "Acorn Brand."—An old variety and very popular. The heads are large, solid and very weighty and uniform. Used extensively for market and family. Plants are very hardy; an excellent keeper. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.*

59. All-Head Early. "Acorn Brand."—Many gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.*

60. Mammoth Red Rock. "Acorn Brand."—The largest and surest-heading red Cabbage. Heads as large and solid as Flat Dutch and fine-grained. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.*

61. Large Late Drumhead. "Acorn Brand."—A favorite winter cabbage. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$6.00.*

62. Danish Roundhead.—A few days earlier, shorter stemmed type of the famous Danish Ballhead. Of more robust growth, the heads are heavier and of equally fine quality. Danish Roundhead has less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight, being in most sections as vigorous in growth as the best American types. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.*

63. Amager Short-Stemmed Early Danish Ballhead.—A choice strain selected from the famous Danish Ballhead Cabbage, that has become one of the best and most popular sorts both for home and market growing. The heads are very large, as round as balls and as solid as bullets. It is short-stemmed and as strong and vigorous as any American variety. Fully two weeks earlier and will keep and ship as well as Danish Ballhead. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.*

64. Danish Summer Ballhead.—Is equally as hard as the original type, Danish Roundhead, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any warm weather Cabbage. It is to be regarded as a second early sort, coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. Its earliness will make it available for all summer. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.*

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF CABBAGE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
65. Extra Early Express	5c	35c	\$1.15	\$4.00
66. Early Spring	5c	35c	1.15	4.00
67. Early Etampes	5c	35c	1.15	4.00
68. Early Winningsstadt	5c	35c	1.15	4.00
69. Early York	5c	35c	1.15	4.00
70. Charleston or Large Wakefield	5c	40c	1.35	5.00
71. Early Summer	5c	40c	1.25	4.75
72. Glory of Enkhuisen	10c	50c	1.60	5.75
73. Perfection Drumhead Savoy	5c	40c	1.25	4.75
74. Succession	5c	40c	1.25	4.75
75. All Seasons	5c	40c	1.25	4.75
76. Surehead	10c	45c	1.50	5.50
77. The Lupton	5c	40c	1.25	4.75

Chinese Cabbage

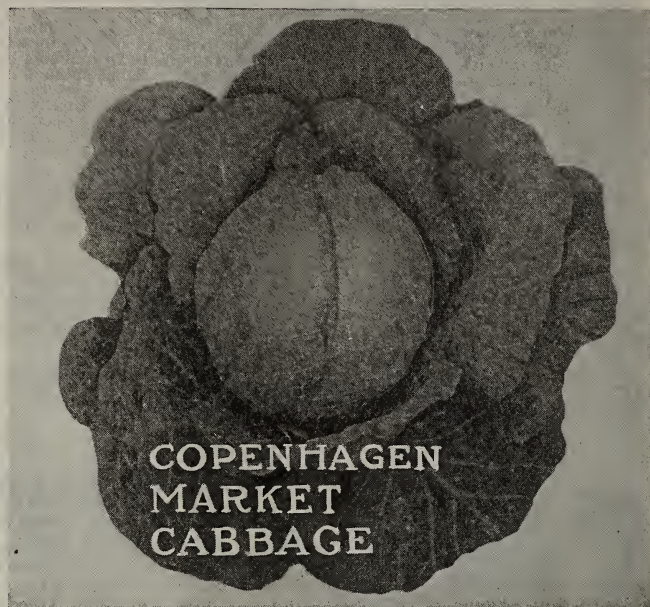
78. Chinese or Celery Cabbage. "Acorn Brand."—This vegetable is called Pe-Tsai, or Cut Cabbage, by the Chinese gardeners, and is beginning to attract attention in America. It does not form a cabbage-head, but when grown to its full size resembles the Cos Lettuce, and the outer leaves may be used during its growth. The flavor is mild, and it is used either as a salad or cooked. The plants require plenty of room, and should be set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.*

Kohlrabi

Culture.—A crop like cabbage, and should receive similar treatment in every respect. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

79. Early Purple Vienna.—Very hardy; bluish purple. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.*

101. Early White Vienna.—Flesh white and tender; very productive. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.*



Cauliflower

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

Culture.—The same as cabbage. In some localities an extra quantity of manure and plenty of water prove profitable. If the soil used for Cauliflower is unusually dry, water frequently, and in some soils it would be beneficial to use a heavy mulching of straw or hay so as to keep the soil moist. Plants should be vigorous when transplanted in open ground, not later than April. Pin or tie the leaves together as soon as the flower-head has begun to form.

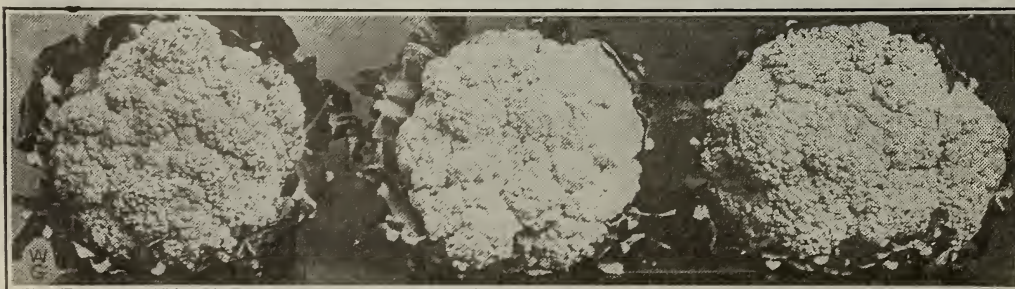
80. Early Snowball.—Beyond question the best cauliflower for either family or market gardens, either for forcing, cold frame or open ground culture. It heads where others fail. *Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.*

81. Henderson's Early Snowball.—One of the best types of Cauliflower on the market. Its compact habit of growth renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting, as well as for early crops. It is a sure header. *Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.*

Chicory

Culture.—Sow seed in early spring as for carrots, in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches. To blanch the leaves for salad in winter, dig the roots in the fall, cut the leaves off a little above the root crown and place them horizontally in layers alternating with layers of sand or loam in a dark cellar, the tops all pointing outward of the sloping heap. **One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.**

82. Large Rooted.—The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.*



Early Snowball Cauliflower

ACORN
BRAND
SEEDS
ARE THE
BEST SEEDS
THAT YOU
CAN POSSIBLY
BUY

Collards

Culture.—This is a variety of cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seeds in the South from January to May, August to September.

83. True Georgia.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Cress

84. Extra Curled.—An annual; makes a good salad. Has pungent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Corn Salad

Culture.—Sow during August and September in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, firm soil to insure germination. Keep weeds down. Just before winter cover thinly with leaves or straw.

85. Large Round Leaved.—Matures in four or five weeks. Sow two ounces to 100 feet of drill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Broccoli

86. Purple Cape.—Very similar to White Cape, excepting in color; heads being of a brownish purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.65.

87. White Cape.—Resembles Cauliflower, but more easily grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.65.

Brussels Sprouts

88. Dwarf French.—A variety of cabbage producing small heads or knobs along the stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

89. Odense Market.—One of the best varieties. Excellent for keeping through the winter, early and very rich yielding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Endive

One ounce of seed to 300 feet of row.

Culture.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When well up thin out the plant to 8 inches apart, and water well in dry weather. When the leaves are 6 or 7 inches long, blanch by gathering and tying together near the top with yarn or soft twine. This must be done when plants are quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth around the roots of each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for winter use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

90. Green Curled.—A popular sort; with finely cut parsley-like leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.40.

91. White Curled.—Finely cut leaves, almost white with yellow mid-ribs. Can be used without blanching when young. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.40.

92. Broad Leaved Batavian.—Large, thick, broad leaves, which form large hearts; one of the best winter salads, when blanched. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.40.

Egg Plant

Culture.—Sow seed in hotbed in March or April; when 2 inches high transplant into a cold frame or small pots so that the plants may become stocky and be readily planted in the open ground. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly worked and well enriched soil about 3 feet apart each way, draw soil up to stems when about 1 foot high. Egg plants seed will not germinate freely unless plenty of heat is supplied, and if the plants get chilled in the early stage of their growth they seldom recover. Repeated plantings are sometimes necessary. A good plan is to keep some plants in the hotbed and cold frames for a second planting in case an unexpected cold spell should cut off the first planting in open ground.

93. Black Beauty. "Acorn Brand."—An improvement over the well known New York Improved Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved. The skin is of a rich, purplish black color, making the fruit very attractive in appearance. It is also entirely spineless. The quality is all that could be desired. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

94. New York Improved Purple.—Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Kale

99. Dwarf Curled Scotch.—Leaves are bright green, tender and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

100. Tall Green Curled Scotch.—This makes a beautiful plant about 2½ ft. high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

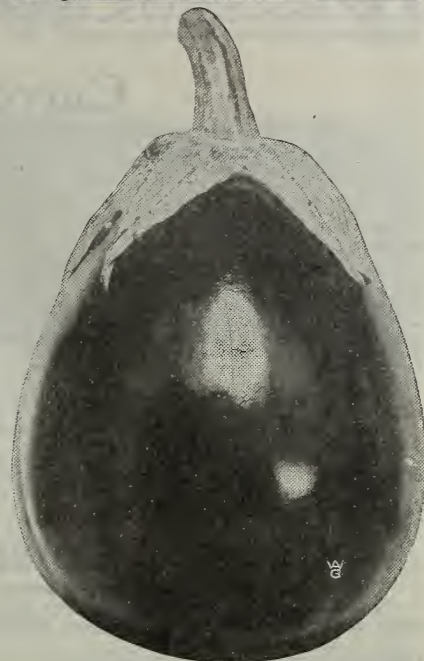
Okra

Culture.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hot-bed, and transplanted.

102. White Velvet.—Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

103. Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod.—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome color, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

REMEMBER
"Acorn Brand" Seeds
are the best Seeds money
can buy and you will
profit by planting them
ONLY.



Black Beauty Egg Plant



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

Mustard

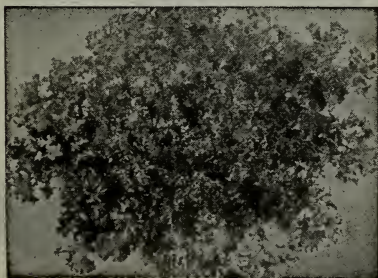
Culture.—Sow thickly in early spring, in shallow drills, and firm the earth. For fall salad sow in September, and in frames or boxes during the winter.

95. Southern Giant Curled. "Acorn Brand."—Large green leaves with extra curled edges. Fine for salad and very effective in garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

96. Ostrich Plume. "Acorn Brand."—Leaves curled and frilled like an ostrich plume. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

97. Black.—Small leaves, crisp and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

98. White.—Usually grown for its large, round, yellow seeds, which are used as a condiment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Endive

Carrots

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Carrots may be sown in hotbeds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

104. Ox Heart or Guerande. "Acorn Brand."—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The root is short, very thick and has a small tap-root; flesh is bright orange color, fine-grained and of sweet flavor. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.*

105. Danvers Half Long. "Acorn Brand."—The leading standard variety. Flesh is of a dark orange color, very tender and appetizing; roots are of a medium length and taper proportionately; very sweet and productive. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.*

106. Chantenay.—Very productive, stump rooted. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.*

107. Half Long Nantes.—Stump rooted. Very tender and sweet. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.*

108. Intermediate Red.—The core is small and tender, flesh a rich orange, of fine flavor. Enormously productive. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.*

109. Improved Long Orange.—The best variety for feeding stock. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.*



Carrots

may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when three inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful not to cover the tops of the center shoots.

110. Giant Pascal. "Acorn Brand."—A green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, and we recommend it as being the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; very solid and crisp and of a fine, nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.*

111. White Plume. "Acorn Brand."—A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of celery; very early, ornamental, and for quality surpassed by none; easily grown; does not require to be earthed up. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.*

112. Golden Self-blanching. "Acorn Brand."—Of compact growth, with large, solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid. Free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.*

Celeriac

(TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.)

Culture.—Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and plants set out in the same way as advised for Celery. Celeriac is not usually blanched but very fine when thus treated, and much harder than the stalk celeries.

113. Large Smooth Prague.—An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round smooth roots with very few side roots. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.*



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

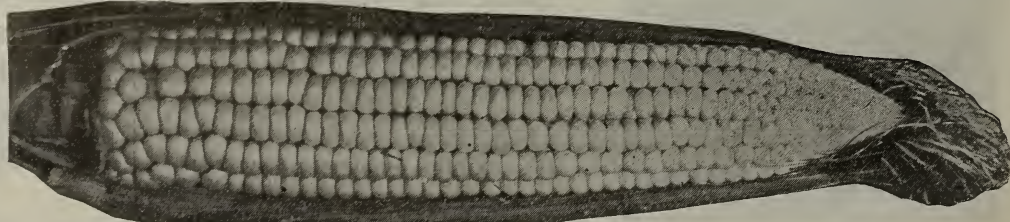
Sweet Corn

One pound will plant about 180 hills, 10 to 12 pounds to an acre, in hills.

Culture.—Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible select a sheltered location for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills 2½ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties

should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

115. Golden Bantam. "Acorn Brand."—This is the finest extra early Sweet Corn having a rich and delicious flavor. It is of a bright golden yellow color when ready to use. The grain is exceptionally hard and firm and therefore can be planted earlier than any other true Sweet Corn. The stalks are dwarf, growing to a height of 4 feet, and bear 2 and 3 good ears 5 to 7 inches in length. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.*



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

116. Stowell's Evergreen. "Acorn Brand."—Late. The standard for quality and best known variety; favored alike by canners and market men; remains a long time in condition suitable for boiling. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

SWEET CORN—Continued

117. Adams Extra Early, "Acorn Brand"—An early selection of the Early Adams, maturing for us July 27th. The quality combined with its vigorous growth, hardiness and attractive appearance make it a good early variety, especially in the South. Fodder six feet, ears seven inches, well filled with white, smooth kernels. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.*

118. Country Gentleman, "Acorn Brand"—One of the sweetest and best of the late varieties; matures for us August 7th. Fodder seven feet; ears eight inches; cobs small and thickly covered with deep, pearly-white grains that are irregular in arrangement, not being arranged in rows. Very productive and a splendid market variety. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

119. Early Evergreen, "Acorn Brand"—A variety possessing the good qualities of Stowell's Evergreen and maturing fully a week earlier, about August 1st. Fodder about seven feet; ears seven inches or over; kernels deep, narrow, tender and very sweet. Stays in its prime a long time. A splendid home garden or market type. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

120. Howling Mob, "Acorn Brand"—An early large-eared sweet corn, producing two splendid ears to the stalk, covered with beautiful white kernels and averaging 7 to 9 inches. It is ready for use about five days later than First of All. The stalk grows 4 to 5 feet high. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

121. Kendal's Early Giant, "Acorn Brand"—A large eared second early variety that matures about August 1st. Fodder seven feet; ears seven inches, thick, with no air space; kernels in regular rows, broad, deep, creamy-white and very sweet. An attractive looking sort to sell and better than the average to eat. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.85.*

122. Narrow Grain Evergreen "Acorn Brand"—This new type of Evergreen corn is largely used by canners. The narrow, deep kernels are set on a perfectly formed ear, which makes it an excellent market corn. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

123. Perry's Hybrid, "Acorn Brand"—This is a very popular variety. Stalks about 6 ft. high, bearing 2 ears about 8 in. long; 12 or 14 rowed, which have a red or pink cob. Cooks very white and tender. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.85.*

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN.

124. White Mexican	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.
125. Early Minnesota	5c	40c	\$3.50
126. Crosby's Early	5c	35c	2.85
127. Shaker's Early	5c	40c	3.25
128. Mammoth Sugar	5c	35c	2.85
		5c	35c 3.00



Davis Perfect Cucumber



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

Pop Corn

130. White Pearl, "Acorn Brand"—Round white kernels *Lb., 25c, postpaid. 10 lbs., \$1.50, postage extra.*

131. White Rice—Sharp pointed kernels. *Lb., 25c, postpaid. 10 lbs., \$1.50, postage extra.*

132. Queen's Golden, "Acorn Brand"—A smooth yellow variety that is very prolific and of excellent quality. The grains pop perfectly white and very large. Ears six inches, well filled; kernels smooth, and a rich golden color; cob white. Usually bears two ears to a stalk. *Lb., 25c, postpaid. 10 lbs., \$1.50, postage extra.*

Cucumbers

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre.

Culture—For very early use, sow seeds in hotbed upon pieces of sod or in small pots and they can be readily transplanted to cold frames or open ground with an advanced growth of about six weeks, because the roots are well developed and by transplanting the pieces of sod or earth contained in the pots are not disturbed. If planted in open ground before danger of frost is over they should be protected by glass or paper coverings. Cucumbers may be planted in open ground from May 1st to middle of July. For general crops sow seed in open ground, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre, in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 7 or 8 seeds in each hill and after danger of lice is past, thin to 3 or 4 vines in each hill. If pickles are wanted the seed should be planted in hills between the middle of June and middle of July. A rich sandy loam well manured is most suitable for Cucumbers.

133. Arlington White Spine, "Acorn Brand"—A very attractive and popular sort in the South. Medium sized, early, a heavy yielder and cuts well. *Pkt., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

134. Cool and Crisp, "Acorn Brand"—Unusually attractive, white spine variety, very early, long, slender, rather pointed, and cuts above average. Good either for pickling or slicing. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

135. Davis Perfect, "Acorn Brand"—Dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 in. They hold color till nearly ripe when they turn white without a yellow streak on them. Quality fine, as seeds are very soft when fit for table use. Very tender, brittle and of exceptional flavor. Early as earliest strain of White Spine and outyields all others. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

136. Everbearing, "Acorn Brand"—This is not only a very early variety, but is also extremely prolific. If the fruits are kept gathered, vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits of medium size and rich dark green color, average from four to five inches in length by an inch and a half in diameter. Owing to its great productiveness it is an excellent variety to plant for producing small pickles. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.*

137. Early Fortune, "Acorn Brand"—A very fine early and productive White Spine cucumber. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

138. Chicago Pickle, "Acorn Brand"—A decidedly popular pickling variety that frequently commands more than market price. It is universally used by the great pickle manufacturers. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

139. Improved Long Green, "Acorn Brand"—A standard sort, adapted especially to long pickles, for which purpose it is excellent. The bulk of the crop of this variety matures rather late. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.*

140. Japanese Climbing, "Acorn Brand"—Vines are unusually strong and throw out tendrils, making it suitable for training on trellises. Fruit is long and well formed, suitable either for pickles or slicing. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.*

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF CUCUMBERS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
141. Hill's Forcing White Spine	5c	15c	40c	\$1.25
142. Klondyke	5c	15c	40c	1.25
143. Early Russian	5c	15c	40c	1.25
144. Early Cluster	5c	15c	40c	1.25
145. Early Frame	5c	15c	40c	1.25
146. Nichol's Medium Green	5c	15c	40c	1.25
147. Early White Spine	5c	15c	40c	1.25
148. Boston Pickling	5c	15c	40c	1.25
149. West India Gherkin	5c	20c	50c	1.75

Lettuce

Culture—Sow in hotbed or boxes in February and March and in open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by Lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees; when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks after first outdoors planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either outdoors or in frames. In October Grand Rapids and Denver Market may be planted in frames to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well-rotted manure and well pulverized to secure the best results. For hotbed and very early sowing, we especially recommend Big Boston, Grand Rapids, Early Curled Simpson and Black Seeded Simpson.

Cabbage or Head Lettuce

150. Big Boston, "Acorn Brand"—This variety heads up in cool weather better than any other sort and stands hot weather equally well, making it especially valuable for market gardeners. It is quite extensively grown in the South for shipment North in winter. The leaves are large and nearly smooth, the edges lightly tinged with brown. Large, loose heads are very crisp, tender, and of the finest flavor. Our stock is from the best selected strain. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.*

151. Denver Market, "Acorn Brand"—One of the most attractive varieties in the loose-leaf class. It is adapted for summer use outdoors, but is also splendid for forcing. As it remains in its prime for a long time it is a valuable market lettuce. The leaves are very frilled with curled edges and are of a beautiful light green color; the inner leaves being bleached and very sweet. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.*

152. Hanson Improved, "Acorn Brand"—A loose heading variety that is splendid for outdoor use. The leaves are large, of a yellowish-green color, blistered and with crinkled edges; the heads are large, loose and beautifully blanching inside. The quality is splendid, the leaves being decidedly crisp, sweet and tender. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85.*

153. May King, "Acorn Brand"—This variety is surely good enough to satisfy the most exacting. It is equally good for forcing or for growing outdoors. Practically every plant forms a beautiful compact, good sized head which bleaches to a creamy white, and is very finely flavored. It matures early and is in its prime about two weeks. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

154. Wayahead, "Acorn Brand"—Very early head-lettuce. May be grown in hothouse, cold-frame or in the open ground with excellent results. Way-ahead is earlier than May King, has tightly folded heads and generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanching to a rich buttery yellow. Wayahead stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early-head variety. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*



May King Lettuce



Denver Market Lettuce

155. Paris White Cos.—The Cos lettuces are quite distinct and are popular on account of the very tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads, and blanch white. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF HEAD-LETTUCE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
156. Deacon.....	5c	20c	50c	\$1.75
157. Black-Seeded Tennisball..	5c	20c	60c	1.85
158. Early Prize Head	5c	15c	40c	1.50
159. All Seasons....	5c	20c	60c	1.85
160. Wonderful....	5c	15c	40c	1.50
161. New York Mar- ket.....	5c	15c	40c	1.50
162. Maximum....	5c	15c	40c	1.50
163. White Seeded Tennisball..	5c	15c	40c	1.50

Curled or Loose-Leaf Lettuce

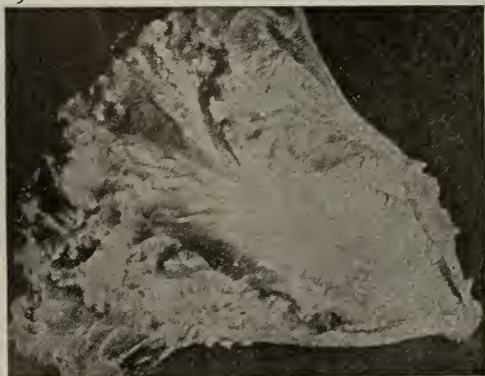
164. Simpson Black Seeded, "Acorn Brand"—One of the most popular of the loose-leaf varieties, with market as well as home gardeners. It is a good all around lettuce, doing well in hothouse, cold frame or outdoors. It is a bunching variety with light green, fluffy leaves that are very tender and fine flavored. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*

165. Early Curled Simpson, "Acorn Brand"—White seeded. Fine green leaves, tender and very good. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*

166. Grand Rapids, "Acorn Brand"—This variety is the most attractive of all when seen growing outside, and as a forcing variety it probably stands at the head of the list in popularity. The leaves are borne in great bunches and are rather smooth with beautifully frilled edges of a light green color. The leaves are borne up well off the ground, preventing waste, and the variety stays in its prime longer than any other in its class. Our strain is constantly being improved by selection, and is of the best possible quality. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85.*

GOOD VARIETIES OF LOOSE-LEAF LETTUCE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
167. Iceberg.....	5c	20c	50c	\$1.75
168. Early Curled Silesia.....	5c	20c	50c	1.85
169. Tilton's White Star.....	5c	15c	40c	1.50



Black Seeded Simpson

Bigger Crop Production is as much a matter of Pocket-book as Patriotism; the best authorities say that we will enjoy good prices for farm produce the next five years at least.

Musk Melons

One ounce will plant about 50 hills, 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Only selected melons are reserved for seed use. We are thus enabled to supply the very highest grade of seed. You will please note that our prices are reasonable when quality is considered. If you want large quantities, write us for quotations. Please mention the quantity of seed that you require.

Culture—Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hotbed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

170. Gold Lined Rocky Ford, "Acorn Brand"—This variety represents the very acme of perfection, being the most highly developed strain of the famous Rockyford or Netted Gem. The shape is slightly oval, heavily netted over the entire surface, and the flesh is very thick, being just as thick at the blossom end as elsewhere; flesh is a rich green in color lined with golden-yellow; the texture is very fine and the flavor superb. The melons are very uniform in size, shape and quality, making it especially desirable for market. Our stock comes direct from a famous grower in the noted melon-growing district at Rocky Ford, Colorado. *Selected from Best Melons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.*

171. Burrel's Gem, "Acorn Brand"—A selection of Rocky Ford that is very similar in appearance excepting that the flesh is a deep orange or salmon color. Fruit is six by four inches, closely netted, lightly ribbed; rind thin but very tough; flesh thick, of fine color and very sweet and tender. It is a splendid shipper. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

172. Emerald Gem, "Acorn Brand"—A very early variety of the same size as Netted Gem but with light orange flesh. Not solid enough for distant shipping, but fine for home use or close markets. Nearly round in shape, flesh very thick and sweet flavored. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

173. Paul Rose or Petoskey, "Acorn Brand"—This melon resembles Rocky Ford in outer appearance except that it is larger. It is the result of a cross between Osage and Rocky Ford, combining the good qualities of each. The melons are ribbed, heavily netted; flesh of a rich, deep orange color that ripens well out to the skin, with small seed cavity, very firm and highly flavored. It is a splendid shipping melon and commands a high price on market. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

174. Jenny Lind, "Acorn Brand"—An old favorite, early maturing melon. The vines are small but very productive; the fruits are nearly round, small and very uniform; the flesh is green, fine grained and of excellent flavor. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

175. Montreal Market, "Acorn Brand"—The Giant of the Muskmelons. It costs just as much to plant, cultivate and harvest the smaller varieties as it does this big giant, which is also one of the most delightfully flavored and deliciously luscious melons in existence. In Canada this melon is as well known and probably more prominent than the celebrated Rocky Ford, and adjacent to Montreal and other large markets is most extensively cultivated by gardeners. The fruit is very deeply and regularly ribbed; skin dark green, densely netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting and of a delicious flavor. In every way it is one of the most desirable of all. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

176. Netted Gem, "Acorn Brand"—It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

177. Miller's Cream, or Osage, "Acorn Brand"—This Melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and is highly prized by those who like an exceedingly highly flavored Melon. It is medium-sized, oval, slightly ribbed dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The



Delicious Gold-Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite for the market. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.*

178. New Fordhook, "Acorn Brand"—Thick flesh of orange-color, very small seed cavity; about the same size as Jenny Lind. Excellent shipper. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

179. Baltimore or Acme, "Acorn Brand"—This melon is large, showy and quite early. It is strongly netted and has thick, green flesh of rich flavor. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

180. Netted Rock, "Acorn Brand"—Rust resisting. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

181. Honey Dew Melon, "Acorn Brand"—This is a new type of melon. It is not a Casaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary cantaloupe. The color is dull white when ripe, size about 6 inches in diameter from top to bottom and 7 to 8 inches long, all melons being nearly the same size. This melon has no netting, but the rind though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in finest condition from 3 to 5 months after it is ripe. Color of flesh is rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity and the flavor is delightful to all who enjoy a good melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.*

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF MUSK MELON.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
182. Portales Gem	5c	15c	40c	\$1.25
183. Tip Top	5c	20c	50c	1.75
184. Banana	5c	25c	75c	2.50
185. Hart's Victor	10c	15c	40c	1.25
186. Bay View	5c	15c	50c	1.75
187. Norfolk Button	5c	15c	40c	1.25
188. Hackensack	5c	15c	50c	1.50
189. Extra Early Hackensack	5c	15c	50c	1.50
190. Defender	5c	20c	50c	1.75
191. Rocky Ford	5c	15c	40c	1.25
192. Early Grand Rapids	5c	20c	50c	1.75
193. Green Nutmeg	5c	15c	40c	1.25
194. Cannon Ball	5c	20c	50c	1.75

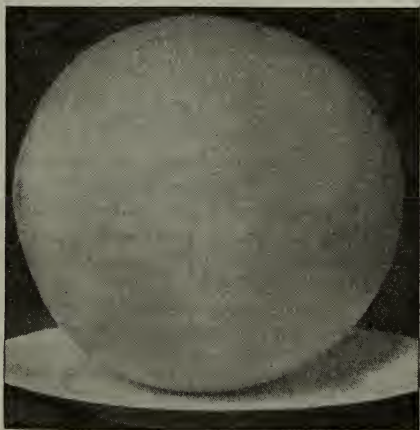
Casabas

Casabas are a late variety of Musk Melon to be classed in a family by themselves.

Culture—Casabas should be planted between May 15th and July 15th, then they begin to ripen about the close of the cantaloupe season and continue until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put in a dry, frost-proof place where they will ripen gradually.

195. White's Favorite—Is one of the best varieties for use in central and southern states. It is a delicious melon and will sell readily along with the late Musk Melon. They should be planted early. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.*

196. Casaba New Hybrid, "Acorn Brand"—This valuable melon will keep two to three months after it is matured, and picked the first of October and stored in a dry, cool place, will keep until Christmas. The quality is very good, and a large demand is growing up in the eastern markets. This is the sort most extensively grown in California. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*



Honey Dew Melon

VACANT LOT GARDENING

Has proved that with a small plot of ground even an amateur, if he will follow good advice, can rival the best farming records. Sixty acres of land, tilled by employes of a big eastern corporation, produced in war gardens last season \$10,000 worth of crops.

Water-melons

One pound for 30 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre.

Culture—Watermelons give best results when planted on light, well-drained soils. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way and some well-rotted manure in each hill thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant the seed as soon as weather is warm and settled, 6 to 8 seeds should be planted in each hill and after the plants are well established they should be thinned to 3 or 4 plants in each hill. Cultivation should be kept up until vines cover the ground. A few hills for early use may be grown in same manner as suggested under the heading of Muskmelons.

197. Big Heart, "Acorn Brand"—This melon is of local origin. In appearance and form resembles Black Boulder or Black Diamond, grows to very large size—melons weighing from 90 to 100 pounds are not unusual.

Dark-green rind, very tough, although not thick. Flesh red, very thick and of good quality. Quite prolific. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*

198. Dixie, "Acorn Brand"—A large striped variety that is excellent for shipping or for table use. Very large melons from twenty inches to two feet in length, skin dark green striped with a lighter shade. Flesh red, juicy and very sweet. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.*

199. Kleckley's Sweet, "Acorn Brand"—One of the sweetest and best for the home garden or nearby markets. The vines are vigorous and productive, melons medium to large, oblong, dark green; flesh a bright red, crisp, tender and exceedingly fine flavored and sweet. The thin rinds make them undesirable for shipping. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35.*

200. Black Boulder, "Acorn Brand"—Very productive, reaching a mammoth size with rich, dark-green skin. It cuts equal to any market melon we have eaten, and its shipping qualities are splendid, no other melon equaling it in tough skin. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

201. Fordhook Early, "Acorn Brand"—One of the earliest of the extra early varieties. Shape nearly round; color a medium shade of green; flesh bright-red and of deliciously sweet flavor. Rind is sufficiently hard to make a good shipper. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

202. Tom Watson, "Acorn Brand"—One of the largest and finest melons grown, being equally good for home use and for shipping. Rather long in shape and will often weigh from thirty to fifty pounds. Fine quality, sweet and tender, rind thin but very tough, making it a splendid shipper. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35.*

203. Phinney's Early, "Acorn Brand"—One of the very earliest, of medium uniform size, oblong shape. Flesh bright red and very sweet. Seeds white, skin mottled white and green, vines vigorous and very productive. An excellent variety for market or home use in northern latitudes. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.*

204. Halbert Honey, "Acorn Brand"—One of the best for the home garden. Halbert Honey is a rival of the Kleckley's Sweet in sweetness, is fully equal in flavor, more regular in form and much more productive. The Melons average eighteen to twenty inches in length by six to eight inches in diameter and are blunt at both stem



Field of Tom Watson Watermelons

and blossom end. In color they are deep glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson-like and extends to within less than half an inch of the rind; is entirely free from any fibrous substance, and is rich, sugary and melting, with a delicious flavor peculiar to itself. The vine is hardy and wonderfully productive and matures its fruit sufficiently early to permit it being grown throughout the Northern States, where a frost does not appear before September 1st. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

205. Kansas Stock or Pie Melon, "Acorn Brand"—This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

206. Citron—The fruits are medium sized, uniformly round and are used only for preserves or pickles. The rind is dark-green, distinctly striped and marbled. Flesh white and solid. Seed red. The fruits mature late in the fall. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF WATERMELONS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
207. Sugar Stick	5c	15c	40c	\$1.25
208. Ice Cream	5c	15c	40c	1.25
209. Cuban Queen	5c	15c	40c	1.25
210. Sweet Heart	5c	15c	40c	1.25
211. Florida Favorite	5c	15c	40c	1.25
212. Peerless	5c	15c	40c	1.25
213. Kolb Gem	5c	10c	35c	1.00
214. Black Spanish	5c	15c	40c	1.25
215. Black Diamond	5c	15c	40c	1.25
216. Mammoth Ironciad	5c	15c	40c	1.25
217. Alabama Sweets	5c	15c	40c	1.25
218. Georgia Rattlesnake	5c	15c	40c	1.25
219. Seminole	5c	15c	40c	1.25
220. Blue Gem or Iceberg	5c	15c	40c	1.25
221. Triumph	5c	15c	40c	1.25
222. Mountain Sweet	5c	15c	40c	1.25
223. Long Light Icing	5c	15c	40c	1.25

Parsley

One ounce of seed for 150 feet of drill.

Culture—Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Make open ground sowing in April.

224. Double Curled—Compact, very curly and finely cut; bright-green color. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

225. Emerald—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome green color. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

226. Moss Curled—A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright-green leaves. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

Parsnips

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

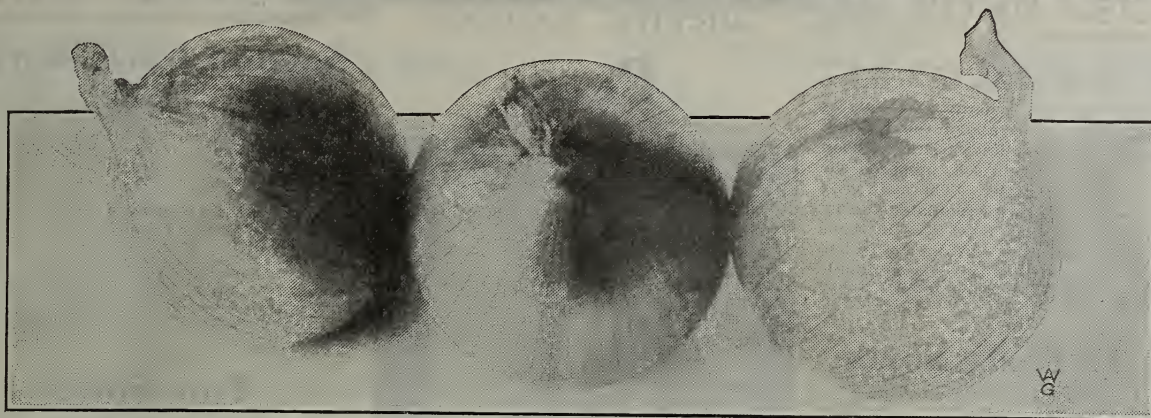
227. Improved Hollow Crown, "Acorn Brand"—The best variety for market or home garden. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.40.*

228. Improved Guernsey—Roots not so long as Hollow Crown, but of greater diameter and more easily gathered. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.40.*

Leek

Culture—A hardy species of onion. Sow in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 to 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews.

229. Large American Flag—Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.*



Prizetaker Onions

Onions

One ounce of Onion Seed for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years, is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onions. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by sowing seed in hotbeds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little onions, grown from the previous year, when set out in the spring they soon form large onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 70 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick.

230. Denia, "Acorn Brand"—Imported from Spain. It is generally conceded that this is the parent type of the well-known Prizetaker, of which, however, it is a far superior strain. Denia runs more uniform in size and is a more characteristic Globe, the bulb is more compact, and its rings or layers of growth are thinner, the neck is generally smaller than Prizetaker, and it seems to ripen down somewhat earlier. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.65; lb., \$6.00.*

231. Danver's Yellow Globe, "Acorn Brand"—Undoubtedly the best-known and most popular of all onions; the earliest yellow variety; is entirely free from stiff necks. Globular in shape; has a small top. It is the most productive, producing as high as 1,000 bu. per acre, and will average on good soil, with proper culture, 700 to 800 bu. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.*

232. Southport Large Red Globe, "Acorn Brand"—Large and handsome, glove-shaped and color a purplish crimson. It is a good keeper and always realizes high prices. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; 1 lb., \$5.75.*

233. Southport White Globe, "Acorn Brand"—A large, globe-shaped onion; firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin, and commands the highest market price. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.*

234. Prizetaker, "Acorn Brand"—This variety of recent introduction annually grows in favor. It excels every onion now existing in beauty, size and productiveness, and equals the best in quality, being as mild in flavor as the imported Spanish onions. Flesh white, sweet and tender. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$5.00.*

235. Large Red Wethersfield, "Acorn Brand"—Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our strain far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in size, productiveness and keeping qualities. It is of the finest form; skin deep, purplish red, flesh purplish white; much finer grained than many of the red sorts. Immense crops of this onion are grown each season from our seed by some of the largest growers in the United States, who realize the very highest prices for their crops. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$4.00.*

236. White Portugal or Silverskin, "Acorn Brand"—A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. Extensively sown for sets, and is also largely grown for pickling. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$5.00.*

OTHER GOOD ONIONS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
237. Giant Gibraltar	10c	50c	\$1.65	
238. Extra Early Red	10c	40c	1.25	\$4.50
239. Australian Brown	5c	25c	.75	2.75
240. Yellow Danvers	10c	30c	1.00	
242. Southport Yellow Globe	10c	60c	1.65	6.00
243. Mammoth Silver King	10c	50c	1.50	5.00

245. Garlic—A hardy flavoring onion, used extensively in the French method of cooking. Plant and harvest the same as onions. *Sets 35c lb., postpaid.*

Onion Sets

Onion sets should be planted as early as the ground is in condition to work, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, with the sets 2 inches apart in rows. Green onions for bunching come in very early, while the crop of large bulbs mature very much earlier than if planted from seed.

Prices subject to market changes
Yellow Bottom Sets, lb., 20c; White Bottom Sets, lb., 20c; Red Bottom Sets, lb., 20c.

Postage extra at parcel post zone rate.
Ask for price on quantities.

Pumpkins

One ounce for 25 hills, 3 pounds for an acre.



Culture—The Pumpkin, under good care, bears abundantly, and furnishes a great amount of palatable food for cows, pigs, etc. Several of the fine flesh varieties are also used for culinary purposes. They may be grown as a field crop. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, and any time after the first of May. Avoid planting near the vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage that crop. One ounce will plant about 25 hills, 3 pounds to the acre.

247. Japanese Pie, "Acorn Brand"—Flesh thick, fine-grained, and sweet, makes the finest pies of any known variety; sculptured like Chinese

letters; very productive. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.*

248. Kentucky Field, "Acorn Brand"—Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.*

249. King of the Mammoths, "Acorn Brand"—This is truly a giant among Pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 pounds. In shape it is round, flat and slightly ribbed; color of skin and flesh bright golden yellow and of good quality, making excellent pies, but grown principally for stock; keeps well. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25.*

250. Tennessee Sweet Potato, "Acorn Brand"—Medium size, pear shape, slightly ribbed; color creamy-white, sometimes slightly striped with green; a good keeper. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

251. Sugar—Very sweet. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

252. Cushaw—Also known as Crookneck. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

253. Connecticut Field—Usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.*

254. Big Tom—It is profitable for stock feeding, and suitable for table use. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.*

255. Large Cheese, "Acorn Brand"—A large, round, flattened pumpkin, good for table use as well as stock. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.*

256. Mammoth Tours or Jumbo—Enormous, productive, flesh salmon color, good keeper, for cooking or stock feeding. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*

One pound will plant about 70 feet of drill, 90 to 120 pounds for an acre.

Culture—The Pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above the ground. It is best to sow the earliest varieties as soon as possible, in warm light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop may be sown about two weeks later and on somewhat heavier soil. Sow Peas in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, in rows 2½ to 3½ feet apart. In garden culture sow in double rows 10 inches apart. Avoid fresh manure or very rich soil, or too rank vine growth will result.

Extra Early Sorts

257. Little Marvel, "Acorn Brand"—This variety, which appeared a few years ago, has simply taken the country by storm. Everyone likes it, and deservedly so. It is practically as early as any wrinkled variety, yields remarkably well, is attractive in appearance, and all matures with about two pickings. The quality is of the very best. We cannot recommend this Pea too highly. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

258. Alaska, "Acorn Brand"—The earliest of all and one of the surest to make a crop. An invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners, as it ripens all at one picking. Smooth, blue peas are of good quality. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

259. Gradus or Prosperity, "Acorn Brand"—One of the earliest of all the large podded wrinkled peas. The vines grow about three feet high; pods are long, peas are large and of beautiful light green color. Good quality and a good yielder. A standard sort and one that is difficult to improve on. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

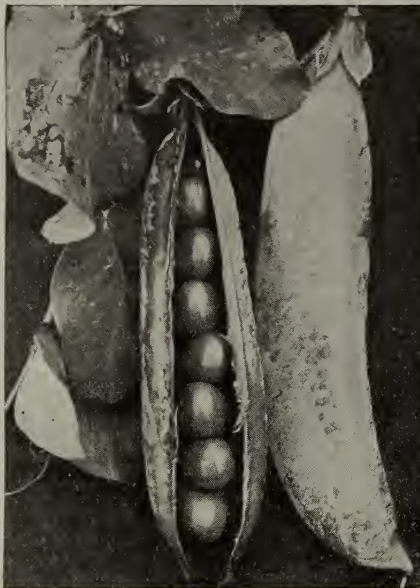
260. Nott's Excelsior, "Acorn Brand"—Height of vine, 15 in. Very early; pods always well filled with peas of the finest quality. Larger pods than American Wonder. Very popular. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

261. Peter Pan, "Acorn Brand"—The latest and most promising of the very large podded dwarf extra early sorts; height 1½ feet. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.*

262. Extra Early Premium Gem, "Acorn Brand"—A fine early wrinkled pea. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

263. Ross Brothers Extra Early, "Acorn Brand"—Good cropper and a satisfactory sort for market purpose. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

Peas



Gradus Peas

Second Early Sorts

264. Bliss' Everbearing, "Acorn Brand"—This is a new second-early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight peas each. The vine is of dwarf habit, growing from 15 to 20 inches in height. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

265. Dwarf Telephone (Carter's Daisy) "Acorn Brand"—Excellent variety; large, well-filled pods; peas of fine flavor. Height, 1½ feet. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c.*

266. Admiral, "Acorn Brand"—Owing to its great vigor, heat resistance and productivity, and the fine color and suitable size of the green peas, this variety is very well adapted for canners' use. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

Late Sorts

267. Champion of England, "Acorn Brand"—One of the best of the tall growing late varieties. The vines are very productive, the pods of medium size and full of large light green peas of very superior quality. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

Edible Pods

268. Mammoth Melting Sugar Peas—Large edible pods. Height, 42 to 48 inches. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, and are entirely stringless, very tender. Ready for table use 80 days from planting. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c.*

269. Dwarf Grey Sugar, "Acorn Brand"—Old variety of edible podded sort and used only in that way. Pods are broad, flat and crooked. Seed brown and dented. Height of straw, 28 inches. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c.*

Write for prices on peas in larger quantities. Cow Peas and Field Beans—See page 25.

OTHER GOOD PEAS.

	Pkt.	Lbs.	10 lbs.
270. Potlatch or Dwarf Defiance, Early....	10c	35c	\$2.50
271. Pioneer, Early.....	10c	45c	4.00
272. Laxtonian, Early.....	10c	40c	3.00
273. First and Best, Early.....	10c	30c	2.50
274. Tom Thumb, Early.....	10c	40c	3.00
275. Sutton's Excelsior, Early.....	10c	30c	2.25
276. American Wonder, Early.....	10c	35c	2.50
277. McLean's Little Gem, Early.....	10c	35c	2.50
278. Improved Stratagem, Second Early....	10c	45c	3.50
279. Bliss Abundance, Second Early.....	10c	35c	2.50
280. Telephone, Second Early.....	10c	40c	3.25
281. McLean's Advancer, Second Early.....	10c	35c	2.50
282. Dwarf Champion, Late.....	10c	40c	3.00
283. Black-Eyed Marrowfat, Late.....	10c	35c	2.50
284. Large White Marrowfat, Late.....	10c	35c	2.50

Peppers

One ounce of seed for 1,000 or 1,500 plants.

Culture—The pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hotbeds in March. The plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the peppers will make rapid growth after they are set out in open ground.

285. Royal King, "Acorn Brand"—This valuable scarlet-red pepper is of the Ruby King type. Very uniform in shape and size; sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency.



Very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts; excellent shipper. Thick meated, averaging about as thick again as Ruby King, and most other peppers of the bell varieties. One of the best sweet peppers. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.*

286. Perfection Pimiento, "Acorn Brand"—This superb new mildest flavored of all peppers is of southern origin. Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meat and baked, used as a salad or canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every garden. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.*

287. Ruby King, "Acorn Brand"—Very large. The most popular variety. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.*

288. Large Bell or Bull Nose, "Acorn Brand"—Bright-red at maturity, entirely mild, heavy producer. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.*

289. Chinese Glant, "Acorn Brand"—The mildest and largest red pepper. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 80c; ¼ lb., \$2.75.*

290. Procop's Glant—A mammoth brilliant red pepper. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.*

291. Golden Dawn or Queen, "Acorn Brand"—Of a beautiful golden-yellow, with very mild, sweet flavored flesh. Resembles the Bell in shape. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.85.*

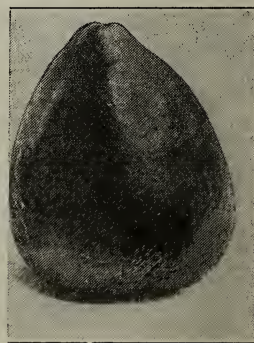
292. Celestial—Creamy white to scar-

let; ornamental and prolific. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.*

293. Long Red Cayenne, "Acorn Brand"—Coral-red when ripe, very hot and strong; the Cayenne Pepper of Commerce. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.*

294. Red Chili—Of bright-red color and borne in great profusion. A standard household variety of pepper. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.*

295. Tobacco—Excessively hot in flavor. A small pepper about one inch long. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 80c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.*



Pimiento Pepper

Radishes

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Good ventilation is necessary when grown under glass. Seed may be sown in hotbeds in January or February, plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Sow in the open ground in March, April and May in succession 10 days apart, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart. After the middle of June the demand is usually light. Use a light, rich soil as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes may also be sown during August and first half of September in open ground and early in October in frames or hotbeds. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks, and should be eaten when quite small. It is a mistake to let them grow too long, or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.

296. Non Plus Ultra or Early Deep Scarlet, "Acorn Brand"—An extra early turnip-shaped, forcing radish. Scarlet small tops, flesh crisp and well flavored. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

297. Vick's Scarlet Globe, "Acorn Brand"—Olive-shaped.—One of the very earliest; equally good for forcing or open culture in spring and early summer; color beautiful scarlet; crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

298. Cincinnati Market, "Acorn Brand"—It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small, and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

299. Early Scarlet Turnip White-tip, "Acorn Brand"—One of the handsomest turnip sorts on the market. An early planting sort; very hardy; quick growing. The radish is turnip-shaped, bright scarlet, with white tip; one of the most salable sorts. Flesh firm and crisp; small tops. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

300. Long White Vienna (Lady Finger), "Acorn Brand"—An excellent summer variety with long white roots; medium tops; flesh crisp and tender and maturing shortly after Wood's Early Frame. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

301. Wood's Early Frame, "Acorn Brand"—An early forcing strain of the Early Long Scarlet Short Top that is equally good for early outdoor use. It is hardy, half long, scarlet and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

302. Icicle, "Acorn Brand"—The finest white variety grows very rapidly, the roots attaining the length of 4 inches. Excellent flavor and desirable for home and market use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

303. White Strasburg, "Acorn Brand"—We have the very best obtainable strain of White Strasburg Radish; roots are long, handsome and tapering; and both skin and flesh pure white. Flesh firm, crisp and tender. Withstands severe heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

304. Crimson Giant Globe, "Acorn Brand"—One of the best early sorts for either outdoor use or for forcing. The round, bright red roots grow to exceptionally large size before becoming pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.

WINTER RADISHES.

305. China Rose Winter, "Acorn Brand"—Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and the quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

306. California Mammoth White, "Acorn Brand"—A Chinese variety that is late and grows very large. The roots are usually not as mild as Celestial. White; nine to twelve inches long, three to four inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

307. White Chinese or New Celestial, "Acorn Brand"—Ready for use when three inches long and continues until nearly six inches long, making it almost an all-season Radish. Flesh firm, solid and pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF RADISHES.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
308. Early Deep Scarlet.....	5c	20c	50c	\$1.75
309. Early Scarlet Turnip.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50
310. Early White Turnip.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50
311. White Olive Shaped.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50
312. French Breakfast	5c	15c	45c	1.50
313. Long Scarlet Short Top.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
314. Long Brightest Scarlet White Tip.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50
315. Chartier.....	5c	10c	35c	1.25
316. Model White Box	5c	10c	35c	1.25
317. Round Black Spanish Winter	5c	10c	35c	1.25
318. Long Black Spanish Winter....	5c	10c	35c	1.25
319. Nerima Winter..	10c	25c	60c	2.00

Rhubarb

One ounce of seed to 125 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered at night and cold days so that the soil will not freeze. Use the sprinkler daily, being careful not to apply an excess of water at any time, and in 6 or 8 weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil and set in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant again early the next spring to permanent location, setting roots 4 to 5 feet apart each way in rich soil. Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. Should a family wish a few plants the best plan to follow is to buy two-year-old roots. Plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, carefully cultivate and keep the weeds down. A crop may be had after one season and it will cost less money and work than by starting with seed. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of strong manure, either fresh or well-rotted. Top-dress liberally in the fall and spade the manure into the ground in the spring. Pull stalks as long as demand continues.

320. Victoria—A very large, thick red-stalked, late variety of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

321. Linnaeus—An early variety, stalks green, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

RHUBARB ROOTS

We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March. See page 21 for prices.

Udo Salad

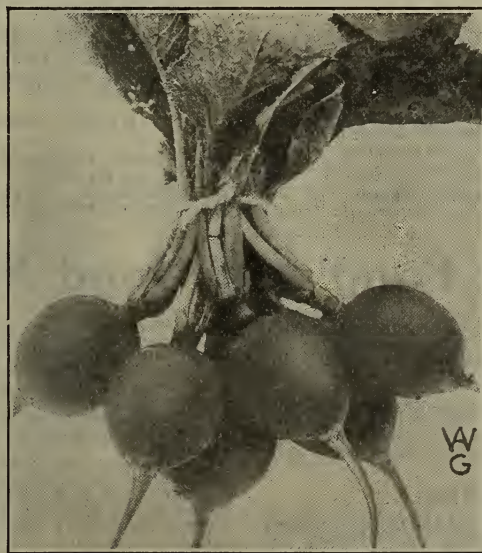
322. Japanese Udo is a perennial plant, grows wild in the hills of Japan and is also cultivated and used as a vegetable.

Refer to U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 42 in which you will find full description of the Udo Salad and best ways to prepare for eating.

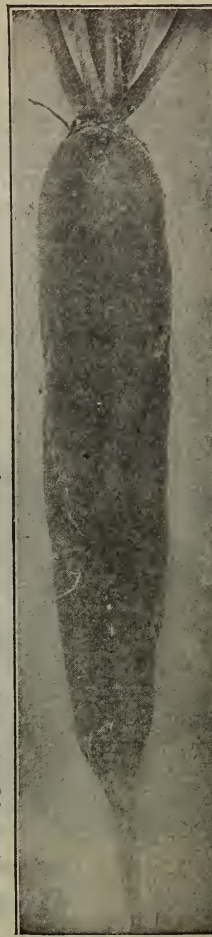
The seed should be planted early in March about 6 inches deep and fertilize heavily, transplant the plants about May first or as soon as they appear above the ground in rows about 4-5 inches apart in the row. Place a strip of matting about 2 feet deep on either side of the row and fill this space with grain chaff. It will require about 60 days for the plant to grow through the chaff and leaf out, the chaff is then removed and the tender stem which has been growing through the chaff is cut off and that is the vegetable or salad; the roots and leaves are not eaten. Another way is after transplanting to merely cover with loose soil to a depth of 2 feet and then lay straw mats on the top.

After you have the roots (from seed) it is better to use these as you can subdivide them each year. It is not necessary to transplant after they are once set for the season. It is claimed that you can grow these plants at any time in the year so long as frost does not interfere.

Udo Salad is best when cooked; if eaten raw it should be chopped very fine and dressed with vinegar and soy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.



Crimson Giant



Cincinnati Market

Salsify

One ounce for 50 feet of drill.

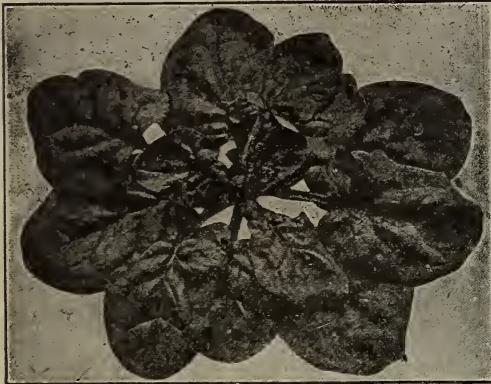
Culture—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, and one inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate about the same as for carrots, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing in rows. This vegetable can be served in a number of different ways, as soups, fried or mashed like potatoes or turnips, and the flavor is like that of an oyster.

323. Mammoth Sandwich Island—The largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Roots heavy, of agreeable flavor, white in color and a satisfactory sort in every way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Spinach

One ounce for 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds in drills for an acre.

Culture—Sow early in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, every two weeks for a succession. Thin so that each plant will have about 4 inches space for developing. If sown broadcast use 12 to 15 pounds per acre. If sown in drills, cultivate and keep down weeds. It costs no more to produce Spinach in the winter than in the summer as it is not liable to shoot to seed in cold weather. For fall use sow in August and winter crop sow in September, covering that which is left out over winter with straw, if the weather becomes quite cold.



Bloomsdale Spinach

Bush Varieties

332. Early White Bush Scallop, "Acorn Brand"—A very early squash of true bush habit. The fruits are creamy-white, medium sized and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

333. Early Yellow Bush Scallop, "Acorn Brand"—Very similar in growth and fruit to preceding, but the skin is a deep orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

334. Summer Crookneck, "Acorn Brand"—An old favorite very early and productive. Fruit medium sized with long crooked neck, thickly warted and rich golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Autumn and Winter Squash

335. Hubbard, "Acorn Brand"—Deservedly one of the most popular of the winter squashes. Oval shaped with both ends pointed; skin rough and dark green; shell very hard and tough; flesh thick, of bright orange color, dry, fine grained and of superior flavor. An excellent keeper and will often keep through the entire winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

336. Red or Golden Hubbard, "Acorn Brand"—A variety similar to the original Hubbard, but with a deep salmon colored



Chicago Warted Hubbard Squash

324. Bloomsdale, "Acorn Brand"—An extra curled variety, best suitable for autumn sowing. Leaves twisted and bloated and therefore adapted for shipping to long distances, and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. Put up in 5-pound bags. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

325. Long Standing, "Acorn Brand"—The best for spring sowing. Stands a long time before shooting to seed. Large thick leaves, excellent for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

326. New Zealand, "Acorn Brand"—Makes a luxuriant growth all summer. In appearance entirely distinct from other spinach. Its quality is very desirable and tender. Soak the seed in warm water before planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Squash

One ounce of seed for 25 hills, 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture—The culture is about the same as melons. Make the ground very rich—a good sandy loam is best. The squashes are tender and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills of the bush sort and 8x8 feet or more for the running kinds. Thin to three plants to the hill.

skin and smaller in size, being six to eight inches in diameter, ten to twelve inches long, shell hard, flesh fine grained and sweet, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

337. Chicago Warted Hubbard, "Acorn Brand"—A variety greatly esteemed by market gardeners, as it is one of the best sellers on market. It is larger than the original Hubbard, with larger warts. Our strain usually runs ten to fourteen inches in diameter, very productive, not quite as nice quality as the original Hubbard. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

338. Delicata, "Acorn Brand"—An early, small variety, about the size of the Fordhook, or a trifle larger, and similar shape, yellow and green mottled; productive; a good keeper; not quite as rich as Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

339. Mammoth Chili, "Acorn Brand"—Rich orange-yellow; flesh thick and of good quality for making pies; also a good sort for feeding stock, very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

340. Livingston's Cushaw, "Acorn Brand"—A distinct mottled green, white striped. Fruit solid; averages 15 to 25 pounds. Excellent for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF SQUASH.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
342. Golden Custard Bush.....	5c	15c	45c	\$1.50
343. Essex Hybrid.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50
345. Fordhook.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50
347. Boston Marrow.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50

Plant Food and Good Seeds

The Ross Brothers Seed Company urges all its customers to see that, so far as possible, the soil conditions are adapted to the particular seed and crop you are planting. Water standing in the soil shuts out air, keeps the soil cold and hinders the work of the soil bacteria that render plantfood available, hence the soil should be well drained.

The land should be well prepared by reasonably deep plowing and sufficient disking, rolling, harrowing or listing to make a fine, firm seed bed. Organic matter or humus so essential to best plant and crop growth is secured by turning in sod, cover crops, leaves, strawy manure or straw itself.

BALANCED PLANT RATIONS.

Many of our customers have never tried out the use of fertilizers to increase their yields by feeding the plants and balancing the plantfood already in the soil. With the great demand for food that the United States is facing we urge our customers to do everything possible to insure big crops.

Plants, like human beings or livestock, do best when they have an abundance of a properly balanced ration. The three plantfoods that should receive most attention are **nitrogen**, sometimes called **ammonia**, **phosphoric acid** and **potash**, all carried in fertilizers.

Nitrogen, or **ammonia**, feeds the young tender plants and gives them a quick start. It promotes stalk growth and gives a healthy green color to all plants, trees, shrubs and herbs.

Phosphoric acid promotes root growth, aids in the formation of the grain, fruit and flower, and hastens the maturing and ripening of all crops.

Potash produces strong stalks, assists in the ripening of fruit and enables plants to withstand disease and insect attacks.

Manures and fertilizers supply these three plantfoods. It is best to use well rotted manure in preference to fresh manure on flowers, shrubs and vegetables. Since manure is low in phosphoric acid in proportion to the ammonia and potash it pays to supplement the manure with a fertilizer analyzing high in phosphoric acid at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds to the ton. The supply of manure on most farms is not sufficient to cover all the land even once in five

Plant Food and Good Seeds—Continued

years, and farmers who want to get larger yields will do well to try out commercial fertilizers.

Clay soils and loams are usually low in phosphoric acid; sandy soils are low in ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash, while muck and peaty soils are well supplied with ammonia, but are low in phosphoric acid and potash. Commercial fertilizers supply readily available food for the plants. They supplement the plantfood in the soil and supply just what the crops need and cannot get in sufficient quantity from the soil or manure. Therefore, fertilizers assist in producing increased crops which pay the cost of the fertilizer and extra profits as well.

Tomatoes

One ounce of seed will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

Culture—Sow seed in a box or hotbed early, and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.

350. Earliana, "Acorn Brand"—This variety has for years been absolutely indispensable. It is ten days earlier than nearly all other sorts. It yields very well, fruit is reasonably smooth and good flavored. Our strain of this tomato is the very best obtainable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.85.

351. Stone, "Acorn Brand"—One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, deep scarlet, slightly flattened, very large and astonishingly heavy. The quality is unexcelled. Not subject to rot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.75.

352. Ponderosa, "Acorn Brand"—This is the largest fruited tomato and is of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are of solid flesh with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

353. Golden Queen, "Acorn Brand"—Fruit large and smooth; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well-shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75.

354. Matchless, "Acorn Brand"—A large, bright red Tomato, which has become very popular in the East. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality, though softer than Stone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.75.

355. Dwarf Stone, "Acorn Brand"—Similar to Dwarf Champion, but with more vigorous vines and larger fruit of bright scarlet color. Late, of good quality and productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

356. Bonny Best, "Acorn Brand"—An excellent early scarlet tomato for home use or for the market. Vines very vigorous; fruit medium, uniform, smooth and fairly meaty. A splendid forcing variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Fertilizers can be applied by hand and worked into the soil. However, it is best to apply the fertilizer with the fertilizer part of the drill that is used to plant the seed. If you have never used fertilizer before, apply from 200 to 300 pounds to the acre for the grains and general farm crops and from 400 to 800 pounds to the acre for garden and truck crops, flowers and such like, working it well through the soil before or at the time the seeds are planted.

Plenty of available plantfood in the soil and Ross Brothers' seeds make satisfied customers.



Stone Tomatoes

357. Chalk's Early Jewel, "Acorn Brand"—The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

358. Early Michigan, "Acorn Brand"—A second early bright-red variety of the best quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth and of very attractive crimson-scarlet color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

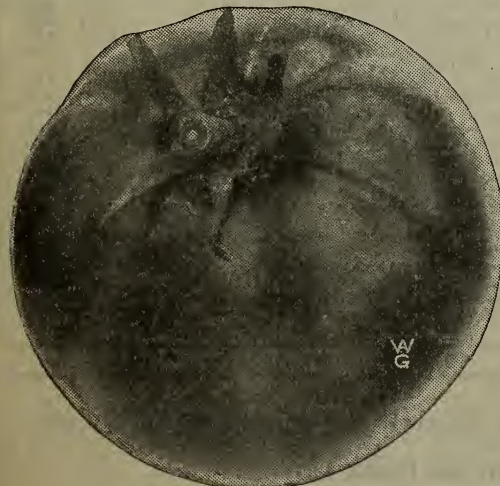
359. Kansas Standard, "Acorn Brand"—This tomato belongs to the potato leaved section; makes rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks which stand up well. The fruit is a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened; ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth; has very few seeds; meat thick and firm, has most excellent flavor, is of good size and very early. Set plants 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

360. Red Pear, "Acorn Brand"—Pear-shaped. Used as preserves or for "Tomato Figs." Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

361. Yellow Pear, "Acorn Brand"—Same as above except in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF TOMATOES.

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ bl.	Lb.
362. Livingston's Coreless	5c	20c	35c	\$1.10	\$3.50
363. June Pink	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
364. Acme	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
365. Favorite	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
367. Perfection	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
368. Magnus	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
369. Improved Trophy	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
370. Beauty	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
371. Ignotum	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
375. Red Rock	5c	25c	40c	1.25	4.00
376. Fordhook Fancy	10c	30c	50c	1.50	
377. Dwarf Champion	5c	20c	35c	1.10	3.50
378. Quarter Century	10c	30c	50c	1.50	
379. Fordhook First	5c	25c	35c	1.10	3.75
372. Yellow Cherry	5c	25c	40c		
373. Red Cherry	5c	25c	40c		
374. Ground Cherry or Husk	5c	25c	40c		



Earliana Tomatoes

The prices quoted on all seeds are subject to market change without notice. We will invoice at lowest price day of shipment

Turnips

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, one to two pounds for an acre.

Culture—The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, or sow broadcast; much larger crops of turnips can be obtained by drill culture. In this latitude, for main crop, the seed may be sown during August and the first part of September. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather; during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs. These hot weather tendencies of the turnip family have been overcome in a very few varieties, and among these the very best are the Extra Early Milans, which are especially suited for spring planting, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be cultivated in the spring.

380. Early Purple Top Milan, "Acorn Brand"—The earliest flat variety, top purple, bottoms white, medium sized, flat shaped, uniform and good quality. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.15.*

381. Extra Early White Milan, "Acorn Brand"—The earliest flat white turnip, very similar to Purple Top Milan. Tops small and strap-leaved. May be planted close together. Medium size, quality very good. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.15.*

382. Purple Top White Globe, "Acorn Brand"—As indicated by its name, this variety is white under ground, purple above, flesh white, fine grained and tender; should be used when about three inches in diameter. Keeps well and good for market use. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*

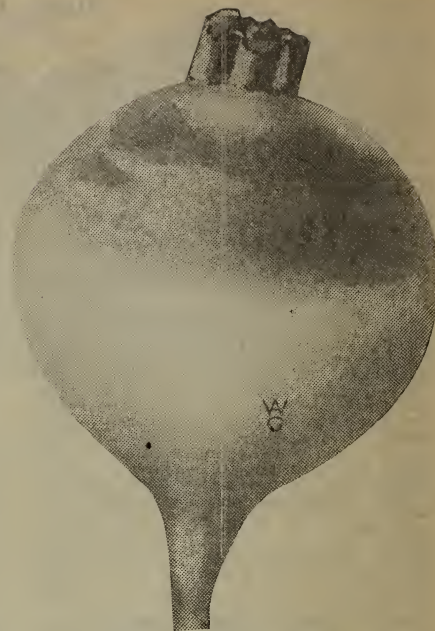
383. Purple Top Strap Leaf, "Acorn Brand"—An old standard variety of splendid merit and probably more widely used than any other. Early, with upright strap leaves; roots are flat, medium sized, purple above ground and white below. Flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Should be used at about two and a half inches for table, but grows much larger for stock feeding. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*



Early White Flat Dutch

384. Early White Flat Dutch "Acorn Brand"—A standard, flat, early variety, much used in the south, good sized, pure white with small top, fine grained, sweet; grows about two and one-half inches in diameter. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*

385. Golden Ball or Orange Jelly, "Acorn Brand"—Recommended as the best yellow sort for table use, a good keeper, yellow, globe-shaped, early and rapid grower. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.*



Purple Top White Globe

OTHER GOOD TURNIPS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
386. Pomeranum White Globe	5c	15c	40c
387. Amber Globe	5c	15c	40c
388. Yellow Aberdeen	5c	15c	40c
389. Cowhorn	5c	15c	40c

RUTABAGAS

390. Improved Purple Top—This old standard variety is of fine quality and is largely grown. Keeps perfectly, is hardy, productive, sweet, solid. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.15.*

Turnips are an excellent winter feed for stock and poultry. Ask for prices in larger quantities. Prices subject to market changes.

Tobacco

One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

391. Improved White Burley—Well known sort of great merit. Our seed is grown on the famous limestone fields of Tennessee. For many years our grower has made selections of this variety and has it now at a stage of perfection rarely attained in tobacco. The fields on which he grows the seed receive special preparation and extra manuring. Plants are set farther apart than those grown for a tobacco crop. Only the choicest plants are set in the seed plots and special care and cultivation insures well matured seed of highest vitality. Careful handling, cleaning and curing of seeds as well as special attention to the crop throughout the season makes this strain and seed unsurpassed. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.*

EVERY POUND OF FRESH VEGETABLES you can raise in your garden effects three kinds of saving:

- 1st—You save money for yourself by raising your own supplies.
- 2nd—You save meat and wheat for our Allies by substituting delicious, healthful vegetables.
- 3rd—You save freight facilities on our railroads which would otherwise have to be devoted to hauling your food.

Herbs

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple; the best way is to make seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise—Used for flavoring	5c	15c
Caraway—Seeds used in seasoning	5c	15c
Catnip—Leaves used for tea	10c	45c
Chervil—Leaves aromatic, used for seasoning	5c	20c
Chives—Used for flavoring	20c	
Coriander—Seeds used for seasoning	5c	15c
Dill—Used for seasoning pickles	5c	20c
Horehound—Very useful for curing coughs	5c	30c
Lavender—Leaves very fragrant	5c	25c
Rosemary—Leaves very fragrant	5c	35c
Rue—A medicinal plant	5c	40c
Saffron—Used for flavoring	5c	20c
Sage—A highly aromatic herb	5c	25c
Savory, Summer—Leaves and shoots used for seasoning	5c	35c
Sorrel—Used in soups and salads	5c	30c
Sweet Basil—Leaves used for flavoring	5c	30c
Sweet Fennel—Seeds aromatic	5c	15c
Thyme—Used as a seasoning	10c	60c
Wormwood—Has medicinal qualities. A splendid plant for poultry	5c	40c

Enough Seeds for Your Back Yard Garden with Planting Guide **ALL SENT POSTPAID \$1.00**

SEE OUR Liberty War Garden Collection on Back Cover

Potatoes

8 to 10 bushels will plant an acre in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture—To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato Fertilizer sown into the rows (400 to 600 pounds per acre) will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the Potatoes before planting by cutting the Potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for seven or eight days before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable the shoots will start out strong and vigorous and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes.

Prices—On account of market fluctuations we are unable to name exact price on potatoes. Will be pleased to have you write us during the month of February or later for prices.

Bliss Triumph—Extremely early; medium size; round and uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed; light red skin; white flesh.

Early Ohio—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the western states. Is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.

Early Rose—A popular standard potato noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.

Irish Cobbler—One of the first varieties of potatoes ready for market, and will command a good price. The skin is creamy-white, sometimes netted, which is an indication of good quality; eyes are strong, well developed and but slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine flavor.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

Culture—Sweet potatoes should be started in a hot bed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They need considerable care till well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to prevent from rooting at the joints. They must be harvested before frost. Standard weight of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds per bushel. One bushel makes 2,000 to 3,000 plants.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Varieties—We can usually supply the following varieties of Seed Sweet Potatoes during latter part of February and first of March: Mulkey's Golden, Nancy Hall, Triumph, Pumpkin Yam, White Brazilian, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansemond, Red Nansemond, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish.

Prices—Prices will be quoted upon request. Our Pink List of Farm Seeds quotes prices on Potatoes and other seasonable articles. Issued regularly during the spring season. Would you like us to send you these lists as issued?

Evergreen Trees by Parcel Post

12 Different Kinds put up in packages of 50 Trees.

Each Package \$1.00; any Six for \$5.00 Prepaid.

Fine for Hedges, Windbreaks and Ornamental Lawn Planting.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed to any Point in the U. S.

Complete planting instructions and cultural directions will be furnished with each order.



Evergreen trees will bring a new beauty and charm to your home. There is unquestionably no better way of beautifying your place than surrounding it with beautiful Evergreens. As an ornamental tree Evergreens are unsurpassed. No other trees remain green through summer and winter; none are more beautiful. But while their value in this respect is great, Evergreens are most useful in other ways. They protect houses, stock and crops from wind, sun and snow. They conserve the soil's natural moisture. They form a substantial shelter and nesting place for the birds that rid your acres of worms and destructive insects. They are a source of salable timber for fence posts and other uses. Plant some Evergreens around your garden and just see how much difference there is in the temperature and moisture. You will find that you can grow flowers, fruits and vegetables that you never could before.

These varieties have been thoroughly tested and proven absolutely hardy and reliable and will grow successfully in all parts of the country. Send in your order now. Shipment will be made during March, April or May—depending on locality.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1.—50 Norway Spruce, Tall Dark Green | 2-5 inch 2 year seedlings |
| 2.—50 Scotch Pine, Tall Bluish Green | 2-5 inch 2 year seedlings |
| 3.—50 Douglas Fir, Tall Dark Green | 3-6 inch 2 year seedlings |
| 4.—50 assorted Evergreens, Five varieties. | 3-6 inch 2 year seedlings |
| 5.—50 Colorado Blue Spruce, Tall Silvery Green | 3-6 inch 3 year seedlings |
| 6.—50 White Pine, Tall Lustrous Green | 3-6 inch 2 year seedlings |
| 7.—50 Black Hill Spruce, Tall Bluish Green | 3-6 inch 3 year seedlings |
| 8.—50 American Arbor Vitae, Conical Deep Green | 4-8 inch 3 year seedlings |
| 9.—10 Assorted Evergreens, Large size | Transplanted 4 years old |
| 10.—50 Jack Pine, Tall Bright Green | 3-6 inch 2 year seedlings |
| 11.—50 Red Cedar, Medium Bright Green | 3-5 inch 1 year seedlings |
| 12.—50 Ponderosa Pine, Tall Dark Green | 3-6 inch 2 year seedlings |

Price postpaid, \$1.00 per package; any 6 for \$5.00. You cannot afford to overlook these offers. THINK OF IT—50 TREES FOR \$1.00.

Plants and Roots

Postage extra on Roots and Plants at the parcel post zone rate. We have shown approximate weight.

	Weight per doz.	Doz.	100
Asparagus roots, 2-year	5 lbs.	\$0.25	\$1.50
Horseradish roots	2 lbs.	.25	1.50
Rhubarb roots, 2-year, divided	8 lbs.	.60	4.00

Sweet Potato Plants will be ready for shipment about May 1st. We tie 100 plants of each variety in a bunch; no orders accepted for less than 100 of each variety. Sweet Potato Plants weigh, packed for shipment by parcel post, 6 to 8 lbs. per 100 plants. We can usually supply the following varieties:

Mulkey's Golden, Nancy Hall, Triumph, White Brazilian, Pumpkin Yam, Southern Queen, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, Red Bermuda, Red Nansemond, Black Spanish.

Vegetable Plants of Standard Varieties will be ready for shipment the last of March or first of April. Prices a matter of correspondence. Vegetable plants, packed for shipment by parcel post, weight about 6 pounds per 100. Can usually supply the following: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato plants.

Flower Plants are usually ready about May 1st. Prices a matter of correspondence. Please state the quantity and variety you wish quotations on. We will have the following plants: Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Baby's Breath, Balsam, Coleus, Cosmos, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Centaurea, Canterbury Bells, Four O'Clock, Geraniums, Golden Glow, Heliotrope, Hollyhocks, Lantana, Lobelia, Marguerites, Moon Vine, Petunias, Pansy, Phlox, Pinks, Sweet William, Schizanthus, Snapdragon, Salvia, Shasta Daisy, Verbena, Vinca, Zinnia.

TEN REASONS WHY EVERY SCHOOL CHILD SHOULD HAVE A GARDEN

1. The child's garden makes the family living more economical.
2. The child's idle time is turned into earning.
3. Many school children are in the psychological period where gardening as play forms regular habits of work.
4. The child's garden usually puts idle land to work.
5. The child's garden teaches the value of money and good business habits.
6. Gardening is the best kind of nature study.
7. Every child's garden makes some back yard or vacant lot better looking and more healthful.
8. Interest in a garden keeps children from truancy and perhaps from juvenile court offenses.
9. Child gardeners develop civic pride and civic beauty and become good citizens.
10. Many a child will be able to attend school longer because the saving on living cost to its family thru garden products will keep it in school.

FARM SEEDS

OUR Pink List quotes prices of all Seeds and poultry supplies on which the price fluctuates. We will gladly put your name on our mailing list for quotations as issued during the Spring Season if you will tell us you want our prices.

On account of prices on Farm Seeds, Grass Seeds and other seeds of like nature fluctuating, we are unable to name a firm price on all of them. When you require a considerable quantity of seeds, please write us, stating varieties and quantities which you desire to purchase. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Cotton Seamless Sacks extra, 50c each.



FIELD OF OUR ALFALFA

The Greatest Money Farm Crop

Alfalfa Facts

1. There is no state in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown.
2. Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre.
3. It has as much protein as Wheat bran.
4. Over 500 stems have been grown from one seed.
5. It does not exhaust but it enriches the soil.
6. It can be ground into meal to feed hogs and chickens.
7. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.
8. Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent more than other Clovers and 60 per cent more than Timothy.
9. Ten milch cows can be fed on less than 2 acres by soiling.
10. One acre will pasture 20 hogs for six months.
11. Three pounds per day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.
12. Four to five pounds per day make full feed for fattening aged sheep.
13. Thirty-five pounds per day make full feed for fattening steers.
14. A lamb will winter and thrive on 3 pounds a day.
15. Sheep fed with Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.
16. Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.
17. Alfalfa is a fine poultry feed when cut fine, and this is also a good way to feed it to hogs in winter.
18. Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June grass for nearly the whole year. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more per pound than the original corn meal.
19. Its long, branching roots penetrating far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir for fertilizing matter below the plow to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come.
20. "Acorn Brand" Alfalfa seed is the best seed money can buy.

Alfalfa

The Best Soil Builder



ALFALFA is unquestionably the most nutritious and the most palatable forage plant grown in North America today. In its chemical analysis it is fully equal to wheat bran. In Experiment Station tests it has actually been shown to feed as well as wheat bran, a pound of Alfalfa displacing a pound of bran with (if any difference) better results. Dairy cows thrive on it as on no other feed. Cattle fatten on it better than on any other forage; horses will retain their flesh on it with a smaller allowance of grain than with any other feed; nothing will take its place with sheep, either as a maintenance ration or for fattening purposes, and even for poultry, there is nothing else so good. Brood sows will stand up to a self-feeder of it all winter and thrive as on nothing else that can be given them. Fattening hogs put on gain faster and cheaper when given an Alfalfa pasture supplemented by corn than with any other combination known.

Its great roots penetrating, under favorable conditions, for ten, fifteen or twenty feet, bring up both nourishment and moisture from depths in the soil that no other crop we grow could possibly touch. In times of drought the Alfalfa fields are the only green thing the eye can find.

In seasons when we have constant deluges of rain, your small grain will be growing vigorously in the shock in spite of anything you can do; your Clover will be absolutely ruined, and your Timothy or mixed hay practically spoiled, while your Alfalfa hay, if you have paid any attention to it at all, will be worth 50, perhaps even 75 or 80 per cent, of its original value. In other words, it will stand vastly more punishment from rain than will any other form of hay and vastly more than any of the small grains will.

Last, but not least, while it is giving us bountiful crops, say four tons of hay per acre, worth, if compared with wheat bran, \$25.00 per ton, it is actually bringing up the fertility of the soil. Just now out here in Kansas Alfalfa hay is selling from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per ton, actual cash being paid for it.

Cheap seed at half the price of good seed costs many, many times as much in the end.

Only the purest, the best, the choicest seed possible to buy can be considered the cheapest. The buyer who purchases cheap seed defrauds himself; he loses tenfold at harvest when he thinks he saved on the purchase.

The only safe, sure method known for economizing on seed is to get the best money can buy.

Our Alfalfa Seed is grown on non-irrigated land. When you buy Ross Brothers' "Acorn Brand" Alfalfa Seed, you may feel certain that you are getting the cream of the crop.

Our leaflet on Alfalfa gives complete details regarding the preparation of soil and quantity of seed to plant, and it is yours for the asking.

Samples and prices will be sent to you free of cost if you will tell us the quantity you wish to purchase or the number of acres you would like to plant.

Alfalfa will grow and flourish in every state in the Union—North, South, East or West.

In the South and West they call Alfalfa the "Get-Rich-Quick Crop" and "Farmers' Gold Mine;" it has made more than one fortune for the pioneer who went West; when once established it means independence; frost and drought, cold and bugs have less effect on Alfalfa than on any other crop; it produces a stream of never-failing wealth and trusts and panics cannot injure the Alfalfa grower.

There is no other leguminous crop which possesses like qualities of drought and cold-resistance and gives such enormous yields for so many years. As a money crop for the farmer it cannot be excelled; it seems to us the greatest need today of the farmer is the general planting and feeding of Alfalfa.

The Poor Land Alfalfa

(Melilotus Alba)

The everlasting search for plants of greater agricultural value has brought to light facts about Sweet Clover that astonish the world.

It has virtues that are overwhelmingly amazing when placed under an analytic survey as to its every characteristic. Impossible to overestimate its worth. Is a plant almost without limitation. Is one of the most lavish gifts nature ever bestowed upon mankind. Its quick maturing habit is incalculable to agriculture. The luxuriant mass of thick foliage is beyond the imagination of the most expectant farmer. The abundance of its nutritious feed is beyond belief. The range of its adaptability to all soils is the four corners of the earth. Its suitability to every climate is as wide as the limits of vegetation.

ADAPTABILITY

Sweet Clover grows in all parts of the United States; it possesses a wider adaptability in regard to soil and climate than any other clover or alfalfa. It thrives on the poorest, sandy soil and on dry hill sides, where no other clover will grow; in the west, where irrigation forced the alkali to the surface with the result that it has killed all vegetation except some saltweeds, sweet clover is the only plant that will grow and make a good yield. It will endure as much drouth as alfalfa, does better on wet soil than the latter, and it stands more heaving and frost than red or alsike clover. Wherever it has grown for two or more years it has left a rich food, which is readily taken up by other crops.

SWEET CLOVER AS PASTURE

As a pasture plant Sweet Clover is most valuable. It is the first forage plant in Spring that affords green food to animals and the last one that is killed by frost, and in mid-summer, too, it is cheerfully green when all grasses are dry and parched. It grows very rapidly, and as soon as it is 8 to 10 inches tall, the stock should be turned on, as tramping the ground suits it, and it should never be allowed to grow very tall or it will get hard and woody; if kept eaten down not very close to the ground, the plants will throw out fresh growth on all sides as fast as eaten off, thus furnishing a constant supply of tender growth until frost.

Stock not accustomed to it soon acquire a taste for it and prefer it then to all other plants. It gives milk and butter a most delicious flavor, and although stock fill up on it to the highest pitch, never bloat. It is always relished by horses, sheep and cattle.

Hogs should not be allowed to pasture on Sweet Clover unless they are well ringed.

SWEET CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

Sweet Clover ranks the highest of leguminous crops. Like all plants of this class it has the ability of gathering nitrogen, the dearest of all fertilizers, from the air, and enriches the soil with it; but it is different from all other legumes in its remarkable root development. All other clover have slender, fibrous roots which are slow to decay, but Sweet Clover develops clusters of fleshy roots which reach many feet into the ground, and these long, fleshy roots decay when two years old, as soon as the seed matures, leaving their nitrogen contents in condition for immediate use, and the soil in the highest state of permeability through their deep penetration.

SWEET CLOVER AS HAY.

When cut 18 to 24 inches long there is no better hay on earth. Sheep, hogs, cattle and horses develop a particular fondness for it and prefer it to Clover or Timothy hay. Ranks equally as high as Timothy, Clover or Alfalfa. Cut and cure the same as Alfalfa Hay.

Sweet Clover should be cut the first season when it shows the maximum growth in Fall. The second year it is cut before it comes into full bloom to make good hay.

SWEET CLOVER SEED.

The sowing of seed is done from early spring until fall. Use 10 pounds seed per acre.

Sow Sweet Clover seed ½ inch deep only. Sweet Clover requires a thoroughly compact seed bed, with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered and soil to be made firm.

White Blossom Sweet Clover—Makes a forage growth of 5 to 7 feet under ordinary conditions; just think of what it will do for the fertility of the land to turn under such a top growth.

Sweet Clover



Field of Sweet Clover

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover—Usually makes a hay growth of 30 to 42 inches high. The hay is finer and contains fewer coarse stems than the White Blossom.

PRICES.

Prices subject to market changes without notice.
At purchaser's expense.

BIENNIAL HULLED WHITE BLOSSOM.

	Lb.	25 to 50 lbs.	50 to 100 lbs.
Acorn Brand.....	50c	33c	30c
Fancy.....	40c	30c	27c

BIENNIAL HULLED YELLOW BLOSSOM.

Mellilotus Officinalis.

	Lb.	25 to 50 lbs.	50 to 100 lbs.
Fancy.....	40c	33c	30c
Choice.....	35c	30c	28c

Seamless sacks extra at 50c each on 10 lbs. or more.

Other Clovers

No doubt exists in the minds of farmers that rotation of crops is necessary in every part of the United States to protect the soil and to make it produce maximum yields.

It is of the utmost importance that clovers be used in all rotation of crops to secure the proper balance of humus and other constituents needed to keep the soil in perfect balance.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER.

Has been most generally used in the eastern and central states for hay and soiling. 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER.

Grows somewhat larger plant than the Medium Red; does well on light, thin land; not so desirable for hay. 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

ALSIKE OR HYBRID CLOVER.

Especially valuable for wet, cold and stiff soils. Seeds are small, and plant a wider area than Red or Mammoth, is usually sown 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Valuable for sowing with tame grass. 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

WHITE CLOVER.

For lawn purposes is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder. Very hardy. In permanent pastures it is of considerable value when used in a grass seed mixture. 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Prices vary somewhat, depending on market conditions.
Please write for quotations and ask for our Pink List as issued.

Peanuts

For medium, light, loamy or sandy soils, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They will make from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre on land that is too thin to grow corn more than knee high. Some of those who have tried peanuts claim that they will produce more than a thousand pounds of pork to the acre on land that will not make fifteen bushels of corn.

Peanut hay ranks with alfalfa in feeding value and about a ton to the acre can be produced in addition to the peanuts. Peanuts may be planted between the corn rows or they may be planted on wheat or oat stubble in June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 8 to 10 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate about as you would corn, running a cultivator several times to keep the soil loose and to keep the moisture in. Peanuts do best in an alkali soil, and it is a good idea to dress your land with lime if there is a deficiency.

Spanish Peanuts—The Spanish Peanut is, perhaps, the most widely known and the most largely grown variety of peanut. While they are smaller than the other varieties they are much sweeter and finer flavored, making them quite popular with the peanut factories, and their heavy yielding qualities make them quite popular with the stock farmers. ½ bushel in the pods will seed an acre. 30c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 lbs. or more, 20c per lb.

Virginia or Jumbo Peanuts—This is the most popular variety for human consumption, the kind to sell to the peanut parcher. 30c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

Tennessee Red Peanuts—This is one of the best varieties. It has the flavor of the Spanish and is almost as large as the Virginia. The pods are long and well filled with nuts of bright red skin. Very desirable for eating. 30c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 lbs. or more, 20c per lb.

Ask for price on larger quantities.

Cow Peas

Should be grown on every farm to renew the fertility of the soil and increase forage production that is eagerly sought by every animal on the farm.

Cow Peas—Farmers of the Southern States have planted Cow Peas continuously to secure a valuable hay crop and at the same time renew the nitrogen in the soil of their land. Next to Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, Cow Peas have the ability to take air out of the atmosphere directly through the leaves of the plant and thence to the soil, in the form of nitrogen, by means of bacteria that work on the roots of the Cow Peas.

In heavy clay soils the root growth of Cow Peas is not as extensive the first season, but if after the following crop is taken off the ground, Cow Peas are sown on the same land again a vast difference in character of the soil will be noticed the second year. The root growth of Cow Peas is the most extensive in sandy soils.

PREPARATION AND SOWING—Should not be planted until ground is warm—The Cow Pea requires a great deal of nourishment while growing, and if not obtained near the surface, will send its roots down until they reach it, hence it is advisable to plow deeply and thoroughly before sowing them.

—The vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow and before the first leaves begin to fall. As much foliage can be



produced from Cow Peas in 80 days, as Red Clover will yield in 8 months. They are well adapted for sowing as a catch crop.

The ground should be well pulverized and level, as then not much soil will be mixed with the hay when cutting. They can be sown broadcast, or drilled 8 to 10 inches apart, using 60 to 90 pounds to the acre; the thicker they are sown, the finer the hay will be. They should be sown thickly on rich land, and not so thickly on poor land. The Hay of Cow Peas is especially rich in that most valuable of all nutritive food substance, protein.

Fertilizer Value

The Cow Pea has a power more than any other leguminous crop to extract nitrogen from the air and store it in the vines and roots, so that even when the crop is cut off the land is enriched and its condition improved. The roots extend into the soil about like clover and this furnishes a way for the rain and the atmosphere to penetrate.

Whippoorwill—Very valuable kind, growth medium, producing large quantities of well-filled pods, which are very long. The plant makes excellent forage for cattle and hogs. Lb., 15c. Postage extra, 5c lb. 100 pounds, market price.

New Era—Is a dwarf variety, nearly a bluish mottled color. Peas smaller than the Speckled Whippoorwill. About 10 days earlier in maturing. Lb., 15c. Postage extra, 5c per lb. 100 pounds, market price.

Blackeye (Edible Peas)—The dry peas which are produced in large quantities, find a ready sale during the winter. Vines furnish excellent forage. Lb., 20c. Postage extra, 5c per lb. 100 pounds, market price.

Canada Field Pea—The foliage and habit of growth is quite similar to the Garden Peas. It is sometimes grown alone, but the most satisfactory results are secured by using with oats, rye or barley. It is a good feed, either green or dry, for cattle. Sow 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre. Lb., 20c. Postage extra, 5c per lb. 100 pounds, market price.

Soja Beans

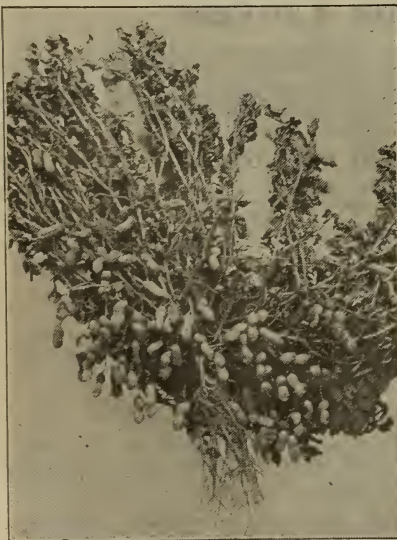
The King of Summer Forage Crops

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops. Its great value is when sown broadcast and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kafir corn, sorghums or similar crops. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and some farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cottonseed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans make a most desirable land-improver, and no crop cleans the land better. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wild grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better. They resist the drought and hot weather. For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improver crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills 3½ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans when put in this way.

Mammoth Yellow Sojas—The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Lb., 20c. Postage extra, 5c per lb. 100 pounds, market price.

Field Beans—Make excellent forage and hay. You will find Tepary, Navy Bean or Boston Pea and Pinto varieties listed on page 6. Only small quantities are quoted on account of market price fluctuating. Ask us for quotations on large quantities.



One plant Spanish Peanuts

Sudan Grass

Sudan is the Hay Crop of the Future, Has Made Good in Every State.

A careful survey of Sudan and all its characteristics only serve to emphasize that it has more sterling merit than any grass known.

It has done more towards increasing the cattle industry in the large beef producing states than any other crop in the world. It has already reached as much prominence as Alfalfa in a few states.

There is nothing in the way of grass that begins to equal it in yield. The foliage and hay is greatly relished by all stock. It has exceptionally high feeding value. It withstands and flourishes in extreme drought. It adapts itself to most all soils. That it is destined to inculcate into thousands of farmers the basic principles of profitable farming, is a foregone conclusion.

HAS BEHIND IT A HISTORY OF BIG CROPS

Few persons, if any, really appreciate or can imagine the amazing returns, the real intrinsic value contained in one small, very insignificant Sudan Seed. Being a great stooler, one hundred or more stems frequently shoot up from one seed.

Sudan, growing as it does, frequently as high as 9 feet, when planted in rows and cultivated and 4 to 5 feet when sown broadcast, exceeds any other grass in yield. For a grass its yields are nothing short of miraculous, often reaching seven tons per acre, seldom running less than four tons.

In the Southern states three crops are becoming the rule, while in Minnesota, Dakota and the Northwest, only two cuttings are secured, or a total yield of about four tons. On irrigated land it should yield six to nine tons easily. As a catch crop Sudan is fully equal to Millet.

AS A HAY CROP.

Sudan grows strictly erect. There is no other grass that will withstand the neglect, will stand beyond the proper stage of maturity before being cut, as will Sudan, and this without detriment to the quality, a feature of almost indispensable value to the busy farmer.

The quality of the hay is exceptionally high, chemical analysis showing it to be of equal value with Timothy and Johnson Grass. It is equal to Millets in feeding value and gives much heavier yield. The hay is nutritious, palatable and highly relished by stock.

Sudan Grass is easy to cut with a mower and cures readily. It is cut just after full bloom. After cutting, it resumes its growing promptly and in about 40 to 45 days another cutting is ready.

Its ease of harvesting, its absence of waste, its immense yields combine to make it a profitable hay crop.

Sudan for Pasture

Sudan Grass for pasture purposes may be planted broadcast or in rows, as suggested above for hay, but if it is planted in rows it will have to be cultivated for a while to keep down the weeds.

Sudan makes a very fine pasture for nearly any kind of live stock, but it has been found especially fine for milch cows. It will make a good pasture on land that is too poor to make much of a hay crop. **Whatever else you have to leave out of your cropping system this year, do not leave out Sudan Grass.**



Sacks extra at 50c each for cotton seamless or 30c each for heavy jutes.

SUDAN GRASS



ITS CULTURE.

Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in spring. It can be sown at any time in summer 70 to 75 days ahead of the frost. It is sown in rows from 24 to 42 inches apart; sown this way it takes from 3 to 5 pounds per acre; on good soil where there is plenty of moisture it is also sown broadcast or drilled in, and then 10 to 15 (some say 20 lbs.) pounds of seed are required per acre.

Prices, postpaid: 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs. for \$1.55; 10 lbs. for \$3.00.

Please ask for price on larger quantities than 10 pounds.

Kafir

Kafir belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums; the plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth. It will produce a large crop of grain, and the fodder is superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. It makes excellent fodder either green or cured, being brittle and tender, and is highly relished by cattle and horses. Kafir is, in the opinion of many farmers, superior to corn for ensilage. For ensilage Kafir should be cut just as the grain begins to harden after leaving the dough stage, thereby securing all the feeding value of the grain and fodder.

For grain crop the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require 1 to 3 pounds per acre. For fodder 50 to 100 pounds should be sown, and the crop cut for hay when the seed is in the dough.

We realize the importance of selling good qualities of Kafir. Our Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir will produce a crop in a less number of days than the ordinary types of Kafir which are now being grown in Kansas and Oklahoma. It will also produce a larger crop of grain which is especially desirable in many districts in the central and southwestern part of the United States.

Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir—Is the result of careful selection extending over a number of years, and which has produced a type of uniform dwarf growth. The plants range from 3½ to 5 feet in height, depending somewhat on quality and condition of the soil and weather conditions. The heads are uniformly larger and of better shape than the older types of White Kafir.

Prices—25c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 7c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 6c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

White Kafir—The stalks grow from 4 to 7 feet high, making a straight upright plant. On account of irregular growth of plant and head it is not quite as valuable for grain crop as the Dwarf Blackhull type.

Prices—20c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 7c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 6c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

Red Kafir—The growth is taller than the white, stalks are more slender, and juicy. The heads are long, compact and grow erect, frequently measuring 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the white; hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the white variety.

Prices—20c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 8c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 7c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

White Milo

Considering the ability of White Milo to throw out suckers from the main seed plant, we believe our customers will secure heavier yields of grain if they will not plant the seed very close in the row. The rows should be at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and we would prefer 4 feet.

Be sure the ground is warm before you plant the seed. The nature of White Milo seed demands well cultivated, warm soil in order that it may make its development without a setback caused by cold nights or cold ground.

White Milo is a very heavy yielder. Grows 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. White Milo is a non-saccharine belonging to the duhrria family. It has the ability to send out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a head of grain. The kernels of White Milo are soft and make excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls and may be fed whole or ground. White Milo should be cultivated and harvested the same as kafir, except the rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart and the grain planted at least 18 inches apart in the rows. 2 to 3 pounds of White Milo is sufficient to plant one acre.

Price—25c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10-lb. lots, 12c per lb.; 25-lb. lots, 10c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 9c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

Sacks extra at 50c each for cotton seamless or 30c each for heavy jutes, and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

Yellow Milo

Dwarf Straight-Neck Yellow Milo—This is a heavy yielding variety of Milo; 90 per cent of the heads grow erect instead of bended. The stalks grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high. Seed heads often weight $\frac{3}{4}$ pound when ripe. On account of its branching habit, it should be planted in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Milo should be planted about the middle of May; cultivate the same as kafir.

Crop very small, unable to quote price we are willing to protect through-out the season. Ask for prices.



Dwarf Crook-Neck Yellow Milo—An improvement on the old variety of Milo; grows 4 to 5 feet high, while the old variety grew 8 to 10 feet high. The Dwarf Crook-neck Milo is very similar to the Dwarf Straight-neck Milo, the seeds having same appearance and feeding value.

Prices—25c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 9c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 8c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

Sacks extra on 25-lb. lots or more at 50c each for cotton seamless or 30c each for heavy jute and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

Feterita

Feterita is an early maturing sorghum, both for grain and forage. It has rather slender stems 5 to 7 feet high, which are semi-juicy and slightly sweet before ripening and only fairly leafy. The stems are of irregular height, owing to its stooing and branching habit, which also results in some unevenness in maturity.

It resembles milo in habit except that the heads grow erect and seeds are larger and softer as well as bluish white. The seed tends to shatter if allowed to stand in the field until overripe.

It is a week earlier than Dwarf Milo and about three weeks earlier than Blackhull Kafir. In drought resistance it compares favorably with any sorghum. Yields of 30 to 50 bushels per acre may be expected under ordinary conditions in the kafir and milo region.

Feterita should be planted after other sorghums, perhaps four or five weeks later than Indian corn. It is not well to plant too early, while the ground is cold, since feterita is naturally a warm-weather plant, and owing to the softness of the seed there is apt to be considerable loss through decay before germinating. Cultivate same as Kafir.

The forage value of Feterita is about equal to that of Milo. For strictly forage purposes it is perhaps excelled by both the kafir and the sweet sorghums.

Feterita should be planted in rows about 42 to 48 inches apart, when 1 to 3 pounds of seed per acre will be required.

Price—25c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots and over, 9c per lb.; 100-lb lots and over, market price.

Sacks extra on 25-lb. lots or more 50c each for cotton seamless or 30c each for heavy jutes and will contain 150 pounds when filled.



White Milo

Cane or Sorghum

Sorghum as a hay crop can be grown with less expense and will yield a larger crop than any other forage plant. It will yield many tons per acre, which when properly cured makes an excellent feed for cattle and horses. If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; broadcast $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels per acre; if in drills 1 to 2 bushels will be required. Cut when the seed is in the dough. When sown as a crop for seed, sow in drills, 3 feet apart, 2 to 5 pounds per acre.

Red Top or Sumac Cane Seed is smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, small stalks, plenty of foliage. *Lb., 25c, postpaid.*

Early Amber—It is the earliest variety; rich in sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. *Lb., 25c, postpaid.*

Early Orange—Ten days later than Early Amber, of strong, even growth; popular in the "Corn Belt." *Lb., 25c, postpaid.*

Write for price of larger quantities.

Sand Vetch

Sand, Hairy or Winter Vetch succeeds and produces good crops on poor, sandy soil as well as on

good land; grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is perfectly hardy, remaining green late into the winter. Can be sown in the spring mixed with Oats or Barley, or during August or September with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants. Every farm should have at least a small field of it. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, with $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Rye, or 1 bushel Barley or Oats. *Lb., 40c, postpaid.* Ask for price in quantity.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The foliage of this plant resembles Rutabaga tops and is especially valuable for pasturing hogs during the summer months. Also for sheep pasture during the fall months; it is advisable to sow at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks, thus securing pasture throughout the summer and fall months. The seed may be sown at any time from early spring until end of August. Sow 5 to 7 pounds to acre broadcast and harrow lightly. *Lb., 25c, postpaid.* At purchaser's expense—10 to 25 lbs., 15c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 14c lb.; 100 lbs. and more, \$13.50. Sacks, cotton seamless, 50c; jutes, 30c.



Feterita

Broom Corn

Broom Corn belongs to the same plant family as Cane, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Jerusalem Corn, Shalla, etc. It is divided into two groups, known as Dwarf and Standard. There are a great many names given to Broom Corn, which are due to localities in which they are grown.

Standard—This variety growing from 12 to 15 feet high requires a different manner of gathering heads. The tall stalks are broken at a height of about 2½ to 3 feet from the ground and two rows are brought together in V-shape form so that the heads protrude just beyond the outside of the row or "table," as it is generally called.

Prices—25c lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 to 25 lbs., 16c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 15c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 14½c lb.; 100 lbs. and over, \$14.00.

Sacks extra at 30c each for heavy jutes, or 50c each for cotton seamless.

Dwarf—This variety grows from 4 to 6 feet in height and as the head is partly inclosed in the sheath or "boot" of the upper leaf, it is found more convenient to pull the heads.

Prices—25c lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 to 25 lbs., 16c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 15c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 14½c lb.; 100 lbs. and over, \$14.00.

Sacks extra at 30c each for heavy jutes, or 50c each for cotton seamless.

TIME OF PLANTING BROOM CORN.

The seed should not be planted until the soil has become quite warm, as the plant makes rather slow progress the first two or three weeks, after which time it grows rapidly. Most growers plant between May 15th and July 15th. In localities having long growing seasons, it may be desirable to plant so that the crop will be ready for harvest at the season when dry weather is most likely to prevail. Where the acreage is extensive it is best to plant various fields at intervals of a week or ten days apart, so that all the fields will not blossom at the same time and can be harvested when in proper condition.

The late planting of broom corn sometimes makes it desirable for replacing wheat, corn or oats or other crops that for some reason or other have failed.

It can be planted either by surface planting or listing. Either of these methods will give good results. And 1½ to 2½ pounds of well matured seed is sufficient quantity to plant an acre.

The seed of the Dwarf variety is usually planted in rows 36 inches apart and enough seed is used to secure a stand of one plant every 8 to 10 inches apart in the row.

The Standard variety is planted in the same manner, except that the rows should be spaced 42 inches apart.

Book on 'How to Grow Broom Corn Free.



German Millet

Grass Seeds

As prices on Grass Seeds fluctuate, we are unable to name firm prices in this book. Shall appreciate your inquiries which will receive prompt attention. **Please mention quantity and variety on which you desire quotations.**

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

Grows two to three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest and most nutritious and productive grasses. Is especially suitable for permanent pastures; thrives well in any soil, but to best advantage on a moist soil. Makes good hay. It succeeds well even on poor soil, as its roots penetrate the earth ten to twelve inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather. It is one of the hardest of the grasses; yields an abundant crop of seed. Is deserving of more attention than it has received. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. *Lb., 30c, by mail, 35c.*

Orchard Grass

This grass stands the drouth, and grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground; produces large crops of hay and affords excellent pasture for stock, 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. *Lb., 40c, postpaid.*

Bermuda Grass

Very fine for binding loose and dry soils. The habits of this grass is to set roots at each joint that touches the ground, thereby forming a complete sod. Furnishes excellent pasture. **Is decidedly a summer grass**, as it does not start off until ground is thoroughly warm in the spring, and turns to a buff color after killing frost in the fall. We believe this grass will help solve the pasture question during the hot, dry summer months. Sow during May, June or July. Also valuable in some sections as a lawn grass. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. *Lb., 65c, postpaid.*

Kentucky Blue Grass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns 100 to 140 pounds per acre. *Lb., 45c, postpaid.*

Timothy

As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably not surpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. *Lb., 25c, postpaid.*

Red Top

It is a valuable addition to sow with other grasses, Alfalfa or Clover to form a closer sod. For pasturing sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. *Lb., 35c, postpaid.*

Bromus Inermis

Makes a quick strong growth, providing good pasturage. It sprouts out into fresh growth very quickly after being mown. It is a good grass for hot, dry regions and dry soil. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. *Lb., 30c, postpaid.*

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It is also one of the best lawn grasses for the central part of the United States. Sow 60 pounds to the acre for pasture; 100 to 140 pounds to the acre for lawn. *Lb., 35c, postpaid. 25 lbs. or more, 20c per lb., by freight or express.*

Millet Seed

German—This is a favorite variety for planting on good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months. 50 pounds to the bushel. Sow 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. *Lb., 20c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds ask for price.*

Common Millet—Annual grass. Relished by all kinds of stock. Makes good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. *Lb., 20c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds, ask for price.*

Siberian—Very productive forage plant; two weeks ahead of the large German, has finer hay. Requires much less seed to plant an acre. *Lb., 20c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds, ask for price.*

Japanese Millet or "Billion Dollar Grass"—It is of recent introduction and great claims are made of its value as a forage plant. *Lb., 20c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds, ask for price.*

Flax

Is a profitable crop in some parts of Kansas. Sow ¾ bushel to the acre. Market price variable. Write us for quotations.

Sunflower Seed

Mammoth Russian—Very large heads. Often 15 to 20 inches in diameter, high feeding value for poultry, as it is cheaply grown and an excellent food to increase egg production. It is being more generally planted where its feeding value is understood. Can be sown any time from early spring until July. Plant 3 pounds of seed per acre in drills the same as corn. *Lb., 20c, postpaid.*

Buckwheat

Japanese—This variety has been grown here with good results. It is early and very productive; the kernels are larger than any other variety of Buckwheat, of a rich, dark-brown color. Sow ½ bushel seed to the acre. *Lb., 15c, postpaid. Price variable. Write for quantity prices.*

Barley

Mansury—It is an early six-rowed variety with strong, bright straw. Bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain; ripens medium early. Sow two bushels to the acre. Market price variable.

Seed Oats

Red Texas—Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper; makes a very heavy grain. Will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.

A bushel of shelled seed corn is 56 pounds. You will notice we are quoting by the 100 pounds. Prices subject to market changes.

Seed Corn

A bushel of shelled seed corn is 56 pounds. You will notice we are quoting by the 100 pounds. Prices subject to market changes.

Corn is the main feed crop of many parts of the United States. The crop of 1917 failed to mature in most of the corn growing territory, resulting in much soft corn and very small percentage of seed quality.

The price of Seed Corn is high at time this page is written. And at these prices, high as they may seem, we are unable to guarantee them to be in force when you receive this book.

We will continue to sell at these prices as long as present stocks last.

Our quotations are per hundred pounds. A bushel shelled Corn weighs 56 lbs.

If you can make two selections (and give us permission to ship second choice), it will probably save delay in filling your order.

Sacks cost extra at 50c each for cotton seamless, and will contain 140 pounds shelled corn when filled.

Extra Early Flint Corn

Longfellow Flint—(80 days)—A prolific early 8-rowed corn; ears cylindrical, 10 to 15 inches long, well filled with large, broad kernels; color rich glossy yellow. Average height of stalks, 7½ feet; ears set on the stalks about 3 feet from the ground. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Squaw Corn—The well-known old-fashioned blue and white flint Squaw Corn. One of the earliest corns, excellent for early feed, also ensilage. Stalks usually produce two ears of well-filled, good quality corn. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn—(85 days)—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour, that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. Shelled, 35c lb., post-paid; \$15.00 per 100 lbs; 25 lbs., \$4.00.

Sweet Corn and Pop Corn are listed on pages 10 and 11. Every farmer should plant some of these corns for early feed as well as for eating purposes.

Yellow Varieties

Longfellow Dent—(90 days)—Most extra early sorts are too 'nubbiny,' but this new variety is of unusual length, the ears ranging 10 to 12 inches long, well filled with small yellow kernels. Its peculiar shape, which is different from any other variety, suggests its name. This corn is a sure cropper and heavy yielder. Stalks are of medium height, strong and not easily blown down. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

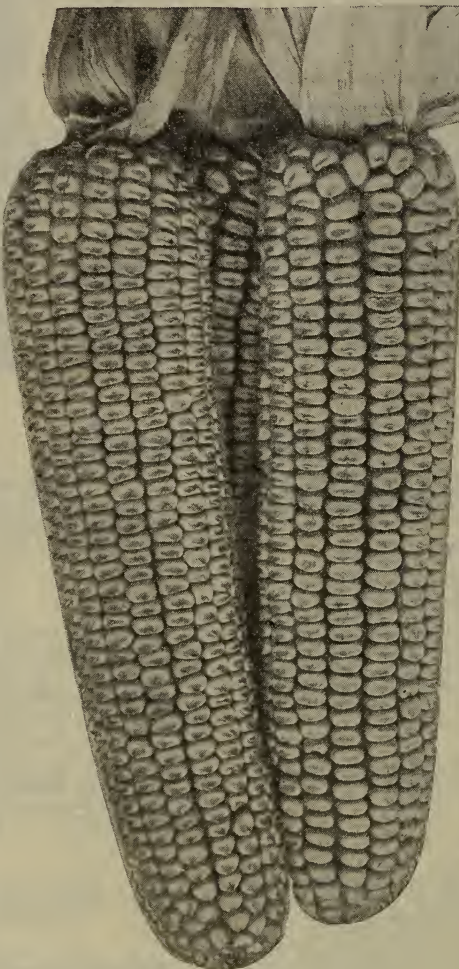
Pride of the North—(90 days)—A dependable early Yellow Dent corn. Ears 8 to 10 inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter. Kernels closely set, above medium size, long, narrow, thin, of deep orange color, shading to pale yellow at the tip. Cob very small and red. Stalks 6 to 8 feet high. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Kansas Sunflower—(100 days)—A large, early, yellow corn, ears range from 8½ to 11 inches long and from 6 to 7 inches in circumference and weigh from 12 to 16 ounces. Ears quite uniform in size and shape, kernels deep and of golden-yellow. Stalks about 8 feet high and furnish large quantities of excellent fodder. A very desirable variety for early planting. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Gold Mine—(100 days)—Combines the good qualities of all the Yellow Dent varieties. One of its special features is its long kernels, combined with a cob of medium size, makes it a very heavy yielding sort. Of excellent appearance both on the cob and shelled. The grains are of a bright yellow color. Shelled, \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

Reid's Yellow Dent—(110 days)—Ears average 9 to 10 inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, from 6 to 7½ inches in circumference, contains 16 to 22 rows and are remarkably uniform in size and shape. Kernels light-yellow, deeply dented and well placed on a small red cob. A heavy yielder with small percentage of nubbins. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Yellow Dent—(100 days)—The stalks range from 7 to 9 feet in height, well supplied with foliage. One of the earliest yellow dent varieties; the ears average 7 to 10 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference and contain 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of orange-yellow color set on a small red cob. Shelled, \$10.00 per 100 lbs.



White Wonder Seed Corn

White Varieties

Hickory King—(90 days)—Is a white variety of field corn which has the largest grains with smallest cob of any corn in existence. The grains are so large and cob so extremely small that when the ear is broken in two pieces a single grain will cover completely the cob section. This corn is of vigorous habits, is a splendid and sure cropper, is especially well suited to light or thin soils. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Mexican June Corn—(100 days)—The stalks grow from 11 to 15 feet high, with considerable foliage on upper half of stalk. The stalk is very heavy, to the ears, which usually grow about 4 feet below the tassel; fully two-thirds of the stalks will produce 2 ears each. The ears average 7 to 11 inches in length, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with deep, thick, white kernels, closely set on small white cob. Should not be planted before the 5th of June in this latitude. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Silver Mine—(100 days)—Distinct in every way with many superior characteristics. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. The ears are even in shape, of uniform size, measuring from 8 to 12 inches in length and about 7 inches in circumference and contains 18 rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob; 70 pounds in the ear will frequently shell 60 pounds of clean corn. Shelled, \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

White Wonder—Is considered king of the white varieties in the southwest. Stalks grow from 10 to 13 feet high and exceedingly thick; short and heavy joints and moderately thick from ear to tassel, which enables it to withstand heavy winds. Has broad, deep, white kernels set on a medium size white cob; ears range from 8½ to 11½ inches long. The foliage is abundant and the leaves are thick and broad, and start while the corn is young, which gives an unusual amount of moisture. Makes excellent fodder as well as a large grain crop. Shelled, \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

Boone County White—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form, tapering somewhat, well filled from butt to tip with 12 to 20 rows of deep, thick kernels. White cob. Ears range in length from 9 to 12 inches, average 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Shelled, \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixed Dent Varieties

Blue and White—(90 days)—The farmers on the western plains have been able to grow this corn when other varieties have failed to produce a crop. The ears will range from 7½ to 10 inches long and measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference. The kernels are medium deep and as indicated by the name are blue, purplish and white. Shelled, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Speckled Beauty—(120 days)—The color is speckled red and yellow, sometimes a red ear, and frequently a yellow one. The breeding has produced a uniformly large cylindrical ear, well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range 9 to 11 inches long, and 7½ to 8 inches in circumference. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of broad, deep, thick kernels. The kernels are set on red cob of medium size with rather large shank. The stalks range 9 to 12 feet high, are rather heavy, furnishing abundant foliage for fodder. Hot winds and drouth do affect it as seriously as some other varieties. Shelled, \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Bloody Butcher—(120 days)—The ears taper slightly, well formed, average 9 to 11 inches long, 7½ to 8 inches in circumference; beautiful dark red kernels, capped slightly with yellow, of large size, and deep, set close on a red cob of medium to large size, with a well developed ear shank. A good drouth resister. Shelled, \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG
SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

FLOWER SEEDS

WHEN we see the orders coming in each year we wonder why our customers do not order more flower seed. Surely you do not realize the pleasure to be obtained from planting and watching the flowers grow and bloom. Then, too, they add so much to the beauty and worth of your property. For a very little money you can buy enough flower seed in different varieties and colors to surround your home with their dainty beauty and fragrance. Go into partnership with nature by planting flowers and we know you will find a greater joy in living.

Plant Flowers to

Beautify your home grounds, to
Hide unsightly foundations, in
Borders, or hedge, or in
Artistically arranged beds, to
Make your back yard radiate with
their beauty and fragrance.

We offer varieties in every color and height to suit every particular place you wish to beautify. Nothing can be so enjoyable and profitable, at so little expense, as the planting of flowers about your home grounds.

Plan your spring planting of flowers and order Acorn Brand Seeds now or you might forget it again this year.

Planting directions under each variety in this seed book.



Standard Varieties of Flower Seeds

Abronia—See Verbena.

ACHILLEA

408. The Pearl—Perennial, 3 ft. From spring until frost covered with heads of purest white flowers; very double. Useful for cut flowers. Sow seeds early. *Pkt., 25c.*

ADENOPHORA

409. Potanini—Perennial, 18 in. Light blue bell-shaped flowers produced on slender spikes in July and August. *Pkt., 10c.*

ADONIS

410. Aestivalis—(Flos Adonis.) Annual, 1 ft. Pretty little plant with feathery fresh green foliage, dotted with innumerable small red flowers. *Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.*

Adiumia—See Climbing Vines.

AGERATUM

(Floss Flower)

Annual. One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid

growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming flowers.

411. Princess Victoria Louise—6 in. This is the prettiest of the dwarf Ageratums. It grows in dense bushy plants covered with lovely sky blue flowers with white centers. *Pkt., 10c.*

412. Mexicanum Coeruleum—1½ ft. Blue. *¼ oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.*

413. Swanley Blue Mexicanum—Dwarf, blue. *¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.*

414. Imperial Dwarf Mixed—8 in. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.*

Alyssum

415. Benthani Maritimum, Sweet Alyssum—This is one of the finest annuals we have and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms. It is pleasantly

fragrant. It begins to bloom early in the season, and blooms until frost. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come again. It is a neat, thrifty, healthy grower and should be cultivated by every one who wants an all-around good plant. Sow the seeds wherever the plants are to remain. If too thick, thin out. To prevent sowing too thickly, mix the seed with sand before sowing. *½ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.*

416. Little Gem—6 inches, erect habit of growth. This really should be called "Snow-White Carpet plant," for the plants, which are only a few inches high, grow so dense and are so completely covered with snow-white blossoms they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. *¼ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.*

Ampelopsis—See Climbing Vines.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliantly-foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot,

sunny location, not too rich soil, and given sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

417. Caudatus—(Love Lies Bleeding) 3 feet. Blood-red, drooping. *Pkt., 5c.*

418. Currentus—(Prince's Feather). Dark red feathery flowers. *Pkt., 5c.*

419. Tricolor—(Joseph's Coat). 2½ ft. Leaves red, yellow and green. *Pkt., 5c.*

AMETHYST (BROWALLIA)

One of the favorite profuse-blooming bedding plants, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

420. Elata Mixed—Annual, 1½ ft. Blue and white. *Pkt., 5c.*

Anchusa—See Forget-me-not.

ANEMONE (WIND FLOWER)

Perennial. Very pleasing hardy plants for the herbaceous border. Fine large flowers, few plants compare with them in beauty. Fine for bouquets. Sow indoors in spring, keeping shaded till the plants appear.

421. Single Varieties—Mixed colors. *Pkt., 10c.*

Anthemis—See Daisy.

Antirrhinum—See Snapdragon.

ARABIS

Perennial. One of the earliest flowers to bloom in the spring. The flowers resemble Sweet Alyssum, are deliciously fragrant and completely cover the plant. Fine for rock work.

422. Alpina—White, 6 in. ¼ oz., 25c; *Pkt., 5c.*

ASPERULA

423. Azurea Setosa—Annual, 1 ft. Pretty, sweet scented small light blue flowers. *Pkt., 5c.*

424. Odorata Waidmeister—Perennial, 6 in. Grown for its fragrant leaves and stems, which, when dried, have a sweet odor and are used for putting among clothes, etc. Best grown among shrubbery, in semi-shaded positions, where it can remain undisturbed. *Pkt., 10c.*

Aristolochia Sipho—See Climbing Vines.

Asters

This splendid fall favorite of our grandmother's garden, still continues to beautify our garden, and should be sown more generally, it being perfectly hardy and easily grown.

Culture—The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Sow seed in the open ground in May for August and September blooms, or in March or April in cold frames for earlier bloom. The seed should be covered about ¼ inch in good, rich soil. When the plants are

strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the Aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

GIANT COMET

This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader.

- 425. Light Blue**—*Pkt., 10c.*
- 426. Salmon Rose**—*Pkt., 10c.*
- 427. Lilac-Red**—*Pkt., 10c.*
- 428. White**—*Pkt., 10c.*
- 429. Ruby-Red**—*Pkt., 10c.*
- 430. Mixed Colors**—*Pkt., 10c.*

QUEEN OF THE MARKET

The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful spreading habit.

- 431. Light Blue**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*
- 432. Rose**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*
- 433. White**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*
- 434. Mixed Colors**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

OUR NEW ASTER

435. Vick's Early Branching Rosy Red—After years of development and training, this beautiful new Aster, Vick's Early Branching Rosy Red, is here introduced to the American flower-loving public. This is positively a new color in Asters. Nothing like it in any other class. Darker than rose, lighter than crimson, no trace of yellow or magenta; just a beautiful rosy red.

The plants are more vigorous and the flowers larger than those of any other shade of red. Therefore, this variety will, without doubt, be a favorite in cut-flower markets. While the general habit of the plant and its season of bloom easily identify it with Vick's Early Branching Aster, the flowers, in shape,

are about midway between the closely-folded, regular formed, massive blooms of Early Branching and the large, loose, fluffy, wide-petaled flowers of the Mikado type. Our customers will be greatly pleased with this new variety in combination with other colors and types in their gardens this year. *Pkt., 25c; two for 40c.*

VICTORIA

Flowers large, perfectly double, desirable for bedding or cutting. The plants form pyramidal bushes about 18 inches high and bear during August and September large, beautiful imbricated flowers of perfect form.

436. Mixed Colors—*Pkt., 10c.*

OSTRICH FEATHER

Much larger than the Giant Comet, the petals longer, more twisted, and produced in greater abundance. Borne on long stems, they make excellent cut flowers.

437. Mixed Varieties—*Pkt., 10c.*

SEMPLE'S GIANT BRANCHING

These admirable asters give late flowers, blooming just before the Chrysanthemums. The flowers are 4 inches in diameter, borne on long stems and are rich and showy. Petals both long and broad, and more or less twisted and curled.

- 438. Pink**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*
- 439. Pure White**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*
- 440. Flesh Color**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*
- 441. Lavender**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*
- 442. Mixed Colors**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.*

VICK'S BRANCHING

(Late.) Beautiful Asters for cut flowers. Quite different from other Asters. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, very double, borne on long, stiff stems.

- 443. White**—Large flowered. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*
- 444. Mixed Colors**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.*
- 445. Light Blue**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*
- 446. Rose**—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*



Giant Comet Aster



Our New Aster—Vick's Early Branching Red

SINGLE FLOWERING CHINESE
ASTER

Very effective in beds or borders, and offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts.

447. Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER
(Stokesia)

448. Cayanea—Perennial, 2 ft. Bears from 20 to 30 handsome lavender blue cornflower-like blossoms from July until frost. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

BABY'S BREATH
(Gypsophila)

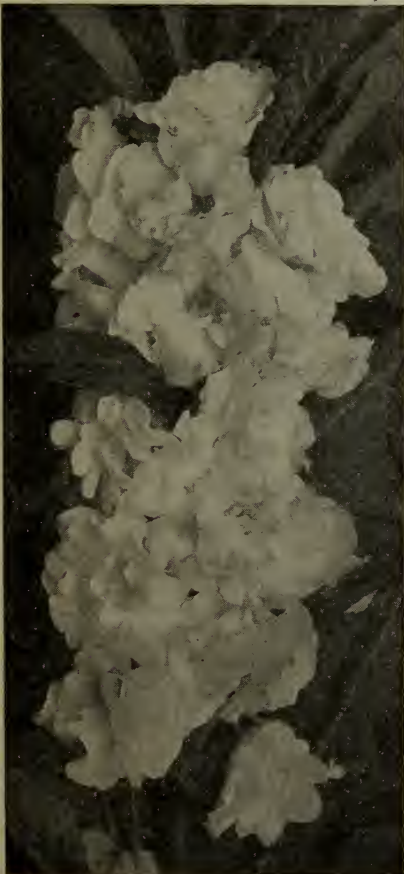
Annual, 2 ft. Graceful plants of light fairy like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases.

449. Elegans Grandiflora Alba—(Angel's Breath)—This is an improved large-flowering, pure white, easy to grow strain. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

450. Elegans Carminea—Carmine. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

451. Elegans Rosea—Soft pink. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

452. Paniculata—(Baby's Breath)—Perennial, 2 ft. Blooms in July and August. Small flowers on branched stems, so thick as to give the plants a white lace-like effect. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

ACORN BRAND SEEDS
ARE BEST

Balsam

Bachelor Button

(Centaurea)

Annual, 2 ft. Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultan, etc. They are favorites in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere and are much in demand as cut flowers.

453. Cyanus Minor—(Cornflower)—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

454. Imperialis Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

455. Moschata, Sweet Sultan—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

456. Odorata Margaritae—Pure white. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

392. Emperor William—Fine blue. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

457. Centaurea Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller)—1 foot. Foliage finely cut of silvery gray color, used for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

Balloon Vine—See Climbing Vines.

Balsam

(Lady Slipper)

Tender Annual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 17 inches apart. Sow seed in open ground in May. Transplanting two or three times has the tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double.

458. Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

459. Double Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

460. Double Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

461. Single and Half-Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

462. Camellia-Flowered, Double, Finest Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Balsam Apple—See Climbing Vines.

BARTONIA

463. Aurea—Annual, 12 inches. Producing showy golden flowers, fragrant at night, above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow in May where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

464. Blue—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

Bellis—See Daisy.

Bocconia—See Poppy.

Brachycome—See Daisy.

Browallia—See Amethyst.

Bryonopsis—See Climbing Vines.

Calampells—See Climbing Vines.

CALANDRINIA

465. Umbellata—Annual, 6 inches. Flowers dazzling magenta crimson $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, produced all summer. Pkt., 10c.

Calendula—See Marigolds.

CALLIOPSIS

(Tickseed)

A quick-growing annual, 6 in. to 2 ft. The flowers are placed on graceful wavy stem and in color run through all the shades of red and yellow; foliage dainty, useful combined with other flowers. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 in. to 12 in. apart.

466. Goldenwave—(Drummond). Large, rich, golden-yellow flowers, with chestnut-brown centers, produced in great abundance. A border of this looks like a line of gold. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

467. Tinctori—Golden-yellow, with garnet eye. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

468. Ross Brothers Special Dwarf Mixed—Valuable for mixed beds and borders. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 50c.

469. Mixed—All the choice Calliopsis in mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

470. Coreopsis Grandiflora—Large yellow. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Canpanula—See Canterbury Bell.

Canary Bird Vine—See Climbing Vines.



Canna

CANDYTUFT

Annual, 12 in. These flowers are among the best for edging and bedding and for cutting. Sow out doors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about an inch tall. Sow again in a month, and then late in July for fall blooming. Use rich soil and water freely. Hardy and easy to grow. Good for cut flowers and borders.

471. Amara White—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

472. White Rocket or Spiral—Large flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

473. Dwarf Hybrids—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

474. Mixed—Tall and dwarf. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

CANNAS

Pierce the seed in one spot with a file and soak in lukewarm water for 24 hours before sowing. Named Cannas do not come true from seed, so we only offer seed in mixture.

475. Giant-Flowered, Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

476. Tall Varieties, Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula)

Campanulas are one of the prettiest of old garden plants. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate coloring make them the admiration of everybody.

477. Carpatica Hairbell—9 in. Blue. Very pretty, low growing, free flowering. Pkt., 10c.

478. Medium White—Pkt., 10c.

479. Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

480. Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

481. Pyramidals—(The Chimney Bell-flower.) 4 to 5 feet. A beautiful stately hardy plant, either for garden or pot culture. Blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

482. Speculum—10 inches. Venus Looking Glass, fine for edging beds. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

PLANT OUR SEEDS TO
PRODUCE BEAUTIFUL
FLOWERS

Carnations

(Marguerite Carnations)

Annual. These are deservedly the most popular Carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed, highly-scented flowers. With slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring.

483. **Marguerite**—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 40c.

484. **Marguerite**—White. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

485. **Marguerite**—Deep Scarlet. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

486. **Daehnfeldt's Prize**—Fine Double Mixed Carnations. Bloom the first summer. Lift and pot in September if wanted for winter flowering in the house. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 75c.

487. **Chabaud's Everblooming**—A remarkable strain raised by a Carnation specialist in Southern France. Blooms in 5 months after being sown, and continues to flower indefinitely in the greatest profusion. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

Celosia—See Cockscomb.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER (Platycodon)

Perennial, 1 to 2 feet. Producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps, and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed.

488. **Grandiflora White**—Pkt., 10c.

489. **Grandiflora Blue**—Pkt., 10c.

490. **Grandiflora Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

CHINESE LANTERN PLANT (Physalis Franchetti)

491. 1 1/2 ft. Flowers yellow with dark center. Produces balloon like husks, which turn bright red when ripe and resemble Chinese paper lanterns. Pkt., 5c.



Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums

2 ft. Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer flowering border plants, good for pot culture and quite distinct from the autumn flowering varieties.

492. **Burridgeanum (Lord Beaconsfield)**—Tricolor Hybrids. The large single flowers are well formed and lasting, making a pretty appearance when used as a bedding plant. Fine for cut flowers. These hybrids were obtained from the well known Burridgeanum variety and are decidedly better in all respects. Pkt., 10c.

493. **Coronarum**—Double Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c.

494. **Dunetti Album Plenum**—Double White. Pkt., 10c.

495. **Hybridum Fl. Pl.**—Double Finest Hybrids. Pkt., 10c.

496. **Hybridum Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c.

497. **Aurea Fl. Pl.**—Double Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

498. **Carinatum**—Single Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c; oz., 40c.

499. **Chrysanthemums**—Single and Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Perennial Varieties—See Daisy.

CLARKIA

A charming hardy annual growing about 2 feet high. Has been much improved in recent years. Colors rose, white, red, etc. A profuse and continuous bloomer. Culture easy. They do well either in sun or shade.

500. **Elegans**—Double and single mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c.

Clematis—See Climbing Vines.

CLEOME PUNGENS

501. **Giant Spider Plant**—Also Electric Light Plant. Hardy annual. Very showy, growing 3 or 4 feet high, with rose colored flowers having long, curving stamens of peculiar and interesting shape, suggesting spiders. Bloom freely and continuously. Thrives well among shrubbery and is always admired. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c.

Cockscomb

Celosia Cristata Dwarf Varieties.

This showy annual is one of the most brilliant and effective of the summer and autumn bloomers. The flowers are borne in great masses of various shapes, from that of a cockscomb to that of a feather or plume. The colors are striking, from the most vivid red and crimson to the richest yellow and orange.

502. **Cockscomb**—8 to 10 inches. Mixed, extra fine. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

503. **Dwarf Mixed Cristata**—Extra fine first quality. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 30c.

Celosia Plumosa Tall Varieties.

Hardy annual. These plants are extremely valuable for formal bedding. The flowers appear in the shape of cockscomb, out of a rosette of green or brown leaves. Make fine border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed can be sown under cover in early spring, transplanted out in May, or may be sown out of doors in May where they are to remain.

504. **Pyramidalis Plumosa**—(Ostrich Plume) 2 feet. Feathered varieties in all colors. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 25c.

Cobea—See Climbing Vines.

Colx Lachrymae—See Job's Tears.

COLLINSIA

Beautiful, free blooming annual, 18 in., suitable for grouping or massing. The prevailing colors are white, purple and crimson.

505. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c; oz., 45c.



Cosmos

Columbine (Aquilegia).

Charming hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

506. **Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c.

507. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c.

508. **All Sorts Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Arctotis—See Daisy.

Cosmos

Annual, 6 ft. Beautiful autumn blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful mammoth flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Seed should be sown in spring in the open ground when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

509. **Giant Flowering**—White. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

510. **Giant Flowering**—Red. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

511. **Lady Lennox**—White. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

512. **Lady Lennox**—Pink. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

513. **Giant Mixed**—Many colors. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Early Flowering Cosmos.

Sow seed in open ground soon as danger of frost is over.

This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest profusion in any soil. Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this class. They are very pretty for vases and often last a week when cut.

514. **Early Flowering**—White. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

515. **Early Flowering**—Pink. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

516. **Early Flowering**—Red. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

517. **Early Flowering**—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c.

Cowslips—See Primula.

Climbing Vines

The annual climbers are excellent to shade porches, cover stumps, fences and unsightly places. We are offering a special collection of these, some of which are bound to suggest themselves to everyone who wants shade, vines and flowers.

518. Ross Brothers Collection Annual Climbers.

One regular 5c size packet each of the following:

Balsam Apple and Pear mixed.
Balloon Vine.
Bronyopsis.
Canary Bird Vine.
Cobea—Cup and Saucer Vine.
Cypress Vine, mixed.
Hyacinth Bean, mixed.
Ornamental Gourds, mixed.
Sweet Peas, Ross Brothers Superb mixed.
Wild Cucumber.
The 10 packets for 40c, postpaid.

519. Annual Climbers Mixed—The above and many others. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

ADLUMIA

520. *Cirrhus*—Perennial Vine, 15 ft. Known as the Allegheny Vine. The flowers are tube-shaped, delicate rose-pink and white and cover the plant. Pkt., 10c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO

(Dutchman's Pipe.)

521. Hardy perennial climber, growing 20 to 30 feet in one season. Large, heart-shaped leaves, having curious flowers which resemble pipes. Flowers brownish-purple. Pkt., 10c.

BALLOON VINE

(*Cardiospermum*)

522. Annual 10 feet. Thrives in light soils. One of the prettiest climbers. Flowers white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BALSAM APPLE

(*Momordica*)

Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden-yellow, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Annual, 10 ft.

523. *Balsamina*—Round, apple-shaped fruit with very fine, glossy green foliage. This is the prettiest climber of the two. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.

524. *Balsam Pear*—Like above, except shape. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

BOSTON IVY

525. *Ampelopsis Veitchi* — Perennial climber. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 15c.

BRYONOPSIS

526. *Laciniosa*—10 ft. A beautiful annual climber, of the gourd species with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy fruit, first green-striped white, turning when ripe to bright scarlet-striped white. Pkt., 5c.

CALAMPELIS

527. *Scaber*—Perennial, climber, 6 feet. Pretty vine with orange-colored, tube-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

528. Annual, 15 to 20 ft. Clean, handsome foliage, with an abundance of bright canary-yellow blossoms; excellent window vine for winter. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

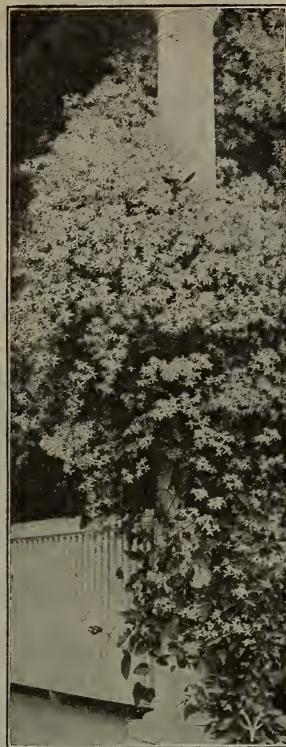
CLEMATIS

529. *Paniculata*—One of the finest hardy perennial climbers. Pure white fragrant flowers. The flowers are followed by pretty seed pods of bronzy-red; 12 feet. Pkt., 10c.

COBAEA

(Cup and Saucer Vine)

530. *Scandens* (Cathedral Bells)—Annual climber, 30 feet. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish-lilac when full grown. It is very free from insect pests. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.



Clematis

CYPRESS VINE

(*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)

Annual, 10 ft. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Ivy-leaved.

531. *Mixed Colors*—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid growing annual vine, 10 ft. flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented.

532. *Princess Helen*—(Daylight)—Snow-white flowers followed by silvery white seed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

533. *Purple Soudan*—(Darkness)—Dark vines with rose-violet flowers, seed pods dark-red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

534. *All Colors Mixed*—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; ¼ lb., 50c.

IPOMOEA

(Moonvine)

Beautiful rapid annual climbers, 20 ft. Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others when the sun sets. Some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, to assist rapid germination. The seeds about the size of a pea should be notched with a file before soaking.

535. *Bona Nox*—(Evening Glory)—Violet flowers, large and fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

536. *Coccinea*—(Star Ipomoea)—Small scarlet flowers in great profusion. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.

537. *Mexicana Grandiflora Alba*—(White Moon Flower)—Black seed. Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

538. *Mexicana Grandiflora Giant Pink*—Soft lilac-pink flowers. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

539. *Ipomoea*—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

JAPANESE HOP

(*Humulus*)

540. *Japanese Hop*—20 feet. One of the most rapid growing annual ornamental climbers, green-leaved. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

541. *Variegated Japanese Hop*—There is no harder climbing vine than the Japanese Hop. The foliage is splashed and streaked with white. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

KUDZU VINE

(“Jack and the Beanstalk”)

542. *Pueraria Thunbergia*—Hardy perennial climber of rapid growth. 30 feet. It comes from Japan, the land so productive of curious and ornamental flowers. It is a beautiful climber, remarkable for its great vigor of growth and its handsome flowers. The purple blossoms are large and in panicles somewhat like Wistaria, but larger in size and with better clusters. Pkt., 10c.

MINA

543. *Lobata*—Half hardy annual climber; 12 ft. A climber of luxurious growth with tube-shaped flowers, produced in greatest profusion. The buds are first bright red, but change through orange-yellow to creamy-white when fully expanded. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

544. *Sanguinea*—20 feet. The leaves resemble oak leaves, and the flowers are borne in large clusters, blood-red with yellow throat. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

MORNING GLORY

545. *Japanese Fancy Fringed*—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

546. *Japanese Double Flowering*—Splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

547. *Convolvulus Major*—The well known climber. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

548. *Imperialis*—Giant Japanese Morning Glory. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

549. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet and the beans of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

WILD CUCUMBER

(*Echinocystis Lobata*)

550. 30 ft. Grows wild, self-sown in many parts of the west. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

“Acorn Brand” Seeds

Are as sure seeds as can be bought and nearest thing to crop insurance obtainable. In these times of high prices for everything grown you cannot afford to buy cheap seeds. They are too costly when the final proceeds are figured.



Dahlia

DAHLIA

But few people know Dahlies can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. The seeds germinate as easily and certainly as Zinnias, and from the very first development are strong and sturdy little plants. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

551. **Single Flowering**—Pkt., 5c.
 552. **Zimpani (Black Cosmos)**. Pkt., 10c.
 553. **Double Best Mixed**—Pkt., 15c.
 554. **Double Cactus Flowered Mixed**. Pkt., 15c.

Daisies

ARCTOTIS

(African Daisy)

555. **Grandis**—Annual. A remarkably handsome annual from Africa. It forms much branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. It is easily grown from seed, and may be started in hotbed, in the house in March or April, or in the open ground in May, the seed germinating in about five days, and the plants may be expected to come into bloom early in July and continue until quite hard frost; being one of the rare flowers not injured by light frosts, and will be a mass of bloom long after the more tender flowers of the garden have passed away. It delights in a sunny situation. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

ANTHEMIS (Hardy Marguerite)

556. **Kelwayi**—Perennial, 2 ft. A most satisfactory, hardy plant, bearing all summer, daisy-like golden-yellow blossoms. Excellent for cutting Pkt., 10c.

BELLIS PERENNIS FL. PL.

(Double Daisy)

Biennial, 6 to 8 inches. A low growing spring flowering plant, a companion to the pansy and forget-me-not. Loves a shady place and will reward the gardener with a mass of blossoms for succeeding years if left undisturbed.

557. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

Iberidifolia—Annual. 12 inches. Free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

558. **Blue**—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.
 559. **Rose**—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.
 560. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.

SHASTA DAISY

Perennial Chrysanthemums, especially the Shasta Daisies, have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as a cut flower are without equal. They are easily raised from seed and in our latitude are most successfully treated as a biennial.

561. **Shasta Daisy**—Pure white, early flowering. Pkt., 10c.
 562. **Leucanthemum**—Ox-Eye Daisy. Pure white. Pkt., 5c.

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTICA

(African Gold Daisy)

563. **Golden Star of the Veldt**—Annual, 1 ft. Rare and very showy annual from South Africa, which has become a great favorite on account of its very easy culture and beautifully colored flowers. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, produced in great



Shasta Daisies

profusion, are 2½ to 3¼ inches in diameter. These are a unique, glossy, rich orange-gold, whose brilliant coloring is rendered more conspicuous by the dark surrounding the black zone. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

564. **Aurantia Hybrid**—They vary in color from the purest white to red and blush, white tints, sulphur, lemon, and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish-yellow changing to pale salmon rose. Pkt., 10c.

DATURA (Angel's Trumpet)

Ornamental annuals, with large and showy flowers, making handsome plants, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing immense trumpet-shaped flowers.

565. **Double Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.
Delphinium—See Larkspurs.
Dianthus—See Pinks.
Digitails—See Foxglove.

Foxglove

(Digitalis)

Handsome ornamental hardy plants of stately growth. The seed, though small, germinates readily and the plants succeed well even in poor soil if given a half shady location. The spikes are often 3 to 5 feet long and thickly strung with scores of thimble-shaped flowers.

566. **Gloxiniaeflora**—Very handsome flowers, much like a Gloxinia. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

567. **Purpurea**—Many colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

PENTSTEMON

568. **Digitalis**—Perennial, 2 ft. Spikes of white flowers, with purple throat. Pkt., 5c.

569. **Pulchellus Hybridus**—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dimorphotheca—See Daisy.

Eschscholtzia—See Poppies.

EUPHORBIA

570. **Heterophylla**—(Mexican Fire Plant)—2 to 3 ft. Annual Poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hothouse poinsettia. The plants are of branching bush-like form, with smooth, glossy green leaves. About midsummer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange-scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

571. **Variegata**—(Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge)—2 ft. Remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its veined and edged white and green foliage. Planted to advantage in clumps in shrubbery and the branches when cut may be used in mixed bouquets. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.



Dimorphotheca Aurantica

Our Flower Seed

will give you strong, healthy plants, producing beautiful blooms and foliage.

Everlastings

Hardy annual. The so-called Everlastings or straw flowers are of eternal beauty, those that never fade. Unsurpassed for winter decorations, and when made into bouquets or arranged in vases they last for years. Should be cut as soon as they come into open bud or full bloom, tie into small bunches and allow to dry slowly in the shade with the heads downward to keep the stems straight.

EVERLASTINGS—All Kinds

572. Mixed—1 to 2 feet tall. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

ACROLINIUM

573. Roseum—Annual. 2 ft. A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose with yellow center, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Pkt., 5c.

AMMOBIUM

574. Alatum, Grandiflorum—Annual. 2 ½ ft. This pretty white Everlasting should be in every garden. Grows in sandy soil. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA

Globe Amaranth—2 ft. The flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets.

575. Many Colors—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HELICHRYSUM

Annual, 2 ½ ft. Everlasting Strawflower. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place.

576. Purpureum—Purple. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

577. Monstrosum Flore Pleno Mixed Double—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

XERANTHEMUM ANNUM ALBUM

Very good Everlasting with silvery foliage and silky flowers in pink, white and purple. Annual.

578. Double Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

Floss Flower—See Ageratum.

FEVERFEW

(Matricaria)

Free-flowering plants, succeeding in any good soil; a fine bedding plant for pot

culture; blooms until frost, hardy annual. 1 ½ ft.

579. Capensis Fl. Pl.—(Double White Feverfew)—Handsome double white flowers; 18 inches. Pkt., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

Biennial, ½ to 1 ft. They are considered among the best spring flowers and grouped with Pansies and Daisies, the most lovely combinations may be obtained. The tall varieties are of the trailing habit and adapted to covering large patches, which they transform into a sea of blue. Responds to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations.

580. Alpestris Blue—(Forget-me-not)—Trailing habit. Pkt., 5c.

581. Alpestris Rose—Very beautiful rose colored flowers. Pkt., 5c.

582. Alpestris Royal Blue—Rich indigo-blue flowers. The finest and most effective dark-blue variety; 9 inches. Pkt., 10c.

583. Alpestris Mixed—A mixture of blue, rose and white-flowered varieties. Pkt., 5c.

584. Arvensis—Common Forget-me-not. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT

(Anchusa)

585. Capensis—Annual. 2 ft. A rare and little known annual of great beauty which will thrive where scarcely anything else will grow. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Mirabilis)

Annual, 1 ft. Marvel of Peru. This is another old-fashioned flower, bearing hundreds of blooms during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Some varieties combine two or more of these colors in spots, flakes and splashes in such a manner as to give the flowers a most showy effect.

586. Longiflora Alba—Sweet-scented. Flowers white and very fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

587. Mixed—All sorts and colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

588. Dwarf Sorts—Mixed colors; 12 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Gaillardia

(Blanket Flower)

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting. Should be sown where they are to bloom.

Annual Varieties.

589. Picta—Single mixed colors. 1 ½ ft. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

590. Lorenziana—A charming, profuse double-flowering strain. Mixed colors. 1 ½ feet. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

Perennial Varieties.

591. Grandiflora—2 ft. Large flowering mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

GAURA

592. Lindheimeri—Annual, 3 ft. A graceful annual plant bearing numerous spikes of rosy-white flowers from July until frost. This is largely used throughout Europe for interspersing in beds of Begonias, Geraniums, etc., giving an air of grace to what would otherwise be stiff. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

GENTIANA

593. Acaulis—Perennial, 4 in. Gentian, intense blue flowers with five yellow marks. Pkt., 10c.



Golden Glow

GEUM

(Scarlet Avena)

594. Atrosanguineum Fl. Pl.—1 ½ ft. A beautiful hardy perennial bearing profusely large, showy flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets. Double dark crimson. Pkt., 10c.

GODETIA

Attractive annuals growing 18 inches high. Particularly useful because they thrive in shady places where so few really fine flowers can be grown. They bloom a long time so profusely that the foliage is almost hidden by the many large, wide-open flowers of shining satiny texture.

595. The Bride—White and red. Pkt., 5c.

596. White Pearl—Pure White. Pkt., 5c.

597. Godetia—Mixed, many colors. Pkt., 5c.

598. Godetia Dwarf—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW

(Rudbeckia)

599. Bicolor Superba—Fine free-flowering annual variety forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disc is brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety brown spots at the base. Very effective and useful for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN ROD

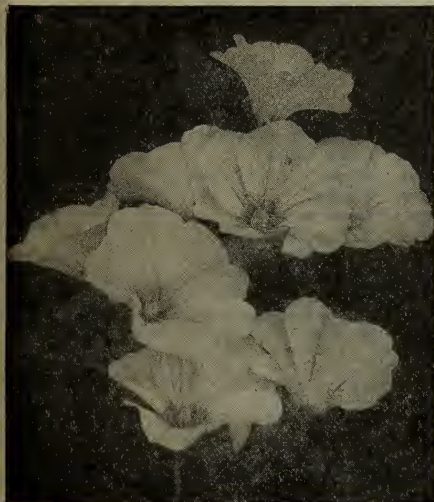
(Solidago Canadensis)

600. American National Flower—Hardy perennial, 2 to 5 ft. The well-known golden-yellow favorite. Pkt., 10c.

Gomphrena—See Everlastings.

Gourds

Annual. These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20



Godetia

Putting off ordering seeds ruins many gardens each year

Order Now

GOURDS—Continued.

to 30 feet in a season and the blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental and often useful. The small fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger gourds may be used as dippers, sugar troughs and bowls.

601. Apple-Shaped—Beautifully striped. *Pkt., 5c.*

602. Dipper—Makes an excellent dipper. *Pkt., 5c.*

603. Sugar Trough—Thick shells, very durable. *Pkt., 5c.*

604. Dishcloth or Towel—Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left. *Pkt., 5c.*

605. Hercules Club—Fruit grows 3 to 4 feet long. *Pkt., 5c.*

606. Japanese Nest Egg—Fruit looks exactly like hen's eggs and may be used as nest eggs. *Pkt., 5c.*

607. Ornamental Pomegranate or Queen's Sweet Pocket Melon—Fruit deliciously perfumed and may be carried in the pocket or laid among linens. *Pkt., 5c.*

608. Small Fruited Varieties Mixed—*Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.*

609. All Varieties Mixed. *Pkt., 5c. ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.*

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

610. Mixed—Annual, 2 to 4 ft. These are most useful for winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are annually grown in Europe and imported into the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. *Pkt., 10c.*

Gypsophilla—See Baby's Breath.

HELENIUM

611. Riverton Beauty—Perennial, 3 ft. Lemon-yellow with black cone. Excellent for planting in borders. *Pkt., 10c.*

Helianthus—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum—See Everlastings.

HELIOTROPE

612. Large-flowered, New Hybrids—Choice mixed. Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple-blue. The flowers and leaves have a mossy effect. Blooms from the seed the first summer if sown early in the spring. Excellent for cutting and splendid for bedding. Sow seeds in boxes or hothouses and set out when all danger of frost is over. Excellent for pot flowers. *Pkt., 10c.*



Hibiscus

HESPERIS

(Sweet Rocket)

613. Matronalls—Biennial, 2 ft. Fragrant purple and white flowers. Mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.*

HIBISCUS

Free blooming and desirable plants. Plants range 2 to 4 feet, producing flowers of great size, brilliancy and beauty.

614. Africanus—Annual, 2 ft. Large flowers 3 to 4 inches across; yellow with dark center. *Pkt., 5c.*

Hollyhock

Perennial plants of stately growth which will flower from seed the first year. The blossoms are set as double and semi-double rosettes around the flower stalk in almost every color. Makes a charming hedge or background.

615. Single Red—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

616. Single Pink—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

617. Single White—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

618. Single Mixed—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

619. Double Red—*Pkt., 10c.*

620. Double Mixed—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

621. Allegheny—Mixed colors. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*

Hunnemannia—See Poppy.



Iris

IRIS

(Flowering Flag)

622. Kaempferi—(Japanese Iris)—Perennial, 2½ ft. This is one of the showiest of the "Flags" and now extensively used in the hardy garden. Blooms the second year from seed. Splendid mixture. *Pkt., 10c.*

Joseph's Coat—See Amaranthus.

JOB'S TEARS

(Coix Lachrymae)

623. Job's Tears—Annual, 2 to 4 ft. The seed is frequently used as an old-fashioned remedy for sore throat, goiter and teething babies. It is strung on a linen thread and worn around the neck as a chain. Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seed. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.*



Larkspur

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA

624. Summer Cypress or Burning Bush—Annual, 2½ ft. Forms dense bushes of cypress-like appearance. During the summer they remain light green and in early fall they change to carmine and blood-red. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants, constantly in bloom. Verbena-like heads of orange, white, rose and other colored flowers; 2 to 3 feet.

625. Hybrida—Mixed colors. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Larkspur

Larkspurs are probably the best known Garden Flowers. The graceful spikes of bloom are much valued for cut flowers. Stock flowered varieties are earliest to bloom. Hyacinth flowered and branching varieties bloom a little later. Sow seed in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early in the Spring.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Stock Flowered.

626. Lustrous Carmine.

627. Flesh Color.

628. Lilac.

629. White.

630. Dark Blue.

631. Bright Rose.

632. Violet.

Each of above. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., 90c.*

633. Giant Hyacinth Flowered Mixed. (3 ft.) Flowers resemble those of double Hyacinth. Delicate colors. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.*

634. Dwarf Rocket Mixed—(1 ft.). *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.*

635. Tall Rocket Mixed—(2½ ft.). *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.*

636. Ross Brothers Fine Mixed—Annual Larkspurs. This mixture contains all the light and dark shades and should be planted generously. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c; oz., 60c.*

Perennial Varieties—See next page.

LARKSPUR—Continued.

Perennial Varieties

(Delphinium)

Sow the seed in the open border either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early in the spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to a stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety.

637. Chinese Elatum Hybridum — Fine single mixed. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

638. Formosum—Brilliant blue with white center, 3 ft. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

639. Hybridum Mixed—Contains all shades from the palest to the darkest blue, and the various intervening shades of sapphire, turquoise, indigo, etc.; are rich and beautiful beyond description. The plants are dwarf in growth and, unlike the old perennial Larkspur, require no staking. They branch freely from the crown and bloom without intermission from early spring until late autumn with increasing vigor to plants each succeeding season. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

LAVATERA

(Annual Mallow)

640. Trimestris Grandiflora Rosea—A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 feet high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

LINUM

(Crimson Flax)

641. Grandiflora Rubrum—Hardy annual, 2 ft. Fine foliage, delicate stems with brilliant scarlet flowers of long duration of bloom. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.*

642. Perenne Mixed—1½ feet. White and blue flowers are produced on the tips of long, wiry stems or branches with such airy grace that they appear to be floating in the air. *Pkt., 10c.*

643. Flavum—(Yellow Flax) — Perennial, 9 inches. *Pkt., 10c.*

LOBELIA (Erinus)

Annual. These are charming little plants with numerous small blossoms all summer. They flower from seed the first year. The dwarf varieties are used to an advantage in edging beds and in pots, the trailing ones for hanging baskets and massing. The blossoms in all sorts are particularly bright in appearance.

644. Gracilis—Light blue flowers, light green foliage, trailing. *Pkt., 5c.*

645. Erinus Alba—1 ft. White flowers. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

646. Compacta Crystal Palace—6 in. Deepest blue; dark foliage. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

LUPINUS

Free flowering, easily-grown annuals, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds and for cutting; prefers a little shade.

647. Hartwegii, Mixed—2 feet. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.*

LYCHNIS

(Burning Star)

648. Chaledonia—Perennial. Flowers which are of the most fiery red imaginable; appear in clusters, each individual blossom forming a perfect Maltese cross; 2 ft. Will bloom from seed the first year. *Pkt., 5c.*

649. Haageana—1 ft. Large flowered brilliant deep scarlet. *Pkt., 10c.*

Marigold

The Marigolds are old favorites, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The tall varieties



Linum

have uniformly large yellow or orange colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds and mixed borders. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for the taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in the garden borders.

African Varieties (Tall)

650. Eldorado—Extremely large and imbricated double flowers in yellow shades. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

651. Lemon Queen—Another fine variety with soft lemon-yellow flowers, and forming a fine contrast to the rich orange of the preceding. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

652. Tall African—Large double mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

653. Marigolds—All kinds mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

French Varieties (Dwarf)

654. Electric Light—Double sulphur-yellow, brown-red stripes and spots. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

655. Dwarf Striata Fl. Pl.—Striped, double. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

656. Dwarf Double Mixed—Extra fine. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

POT MARIGOLD (Calendula)

Officinalis, Fl. Pl.—This is the "Marigold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders; particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring.

657. Orange Giant—*Pkt., 5c.*

658. Sulphur Crown—*Pkt., 5c.*

659. Mixed Colors—*Pkt., 5c.*

Marvel of Peru—See Four-O'clock.

Matricaria—See Feverfew.

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda)

A garden is not complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor. 6 to 12 inches.

660. Goliath—Fine pyramidal bushes, foliage rich green, contrasting strikingly with the bright red flowers. Flower stalks tall and strong, spikes often 7 in. long by 2 in. in diameter. *Pkt., 10c.*

661. Bismarck—The red flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts; the spikes are very dense, its foliage is distinct, being crinkly, while its odor is strong and most delicious. *Pkt., 10c.*

662. Golden Queen—Golden Yellow flowers. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

663. Sweet Scented—*Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.*

664. Grandiflora Large Flowering—All sorts, finest mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

MIMOSA PUDICA

665. Sensitive Plant—Biennial, 1 ft. Curious and interesting. Pinkish-white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

Momordica—See Balsam Apple.

MONKSHOOD

666. Napellus—(Aconitum.) — Perennial, 3 ft. Long spikes of curiously shaped blue flowers. Plant in shrubby or shady places of the garden. Seeds germinate slowly. *Pkt., 10c.*

Nasturtiums

Annual. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES

667. Chameleon—Various colors on one plant.

668. Helnemanni — Chocolate color, odd.

669. Jupiter—Strong running growth and large, rich, golden-yellow flowers.

670. King Theodore—Deep crimson maroon, dark foliage.

671. Regelianum — Deep purplish crimson.



Marigolds

NASTURTIIUMS—Continued

672. **Shillingi**—Yellow spotted.
673. **Vesuvius** — Salmon-rose, dark foliage.
674. **Von Moltke** — Bluish-rose, odd and handsome.
Price—Any of the above tall sorts. *Pkt.*, 5c; *oz.*, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.
675. **Ross Brothers Superb Mixture**—All colors. Tall varieties. *Pkt.*, 5c; *oz.*, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

LOBB'S NASTURTIIUMS

There is a little difference between these and the tall Nasturtiums. They are especially rich in the red shades, flower even freer, grow to the same height and are very desirable.

676. **Golden Queen** — Pure golden-orange.
677. **Brilliant** — Geranium scarlet. Fine.
678. **Crystal Palace**—Scarlet.
Price—Any of the above sorts. *Pkt.*, 5c; *oz.*, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

TOM THUMB OR DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

679. **Aurora**—Primrose, veined carmine pink.
680. **Chameleon**—Various colors on one plant.
681. **Empress of India**—Fiery crimson, dark foliage.
682. **Golden Scarlet or Cloth of Gold**.—Scarlet flowers and yellow foliage.
683. **Lady Bird**—Orange-yellow, suffused with red and a bright-red blotch at the base of the petals.
684. **Ruby King**—Rich crimson-rose.
685. **Vesuvius** — Salmon-rose, dark foliage.
Prices—Any of above dwarf sorts. *Pkt.*, 5c; *oz.*, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.
686. **Ross Brothers Superb Mixture**—All colors. Dwarf varieties. *Pkt.*, 5c; *oz.*, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

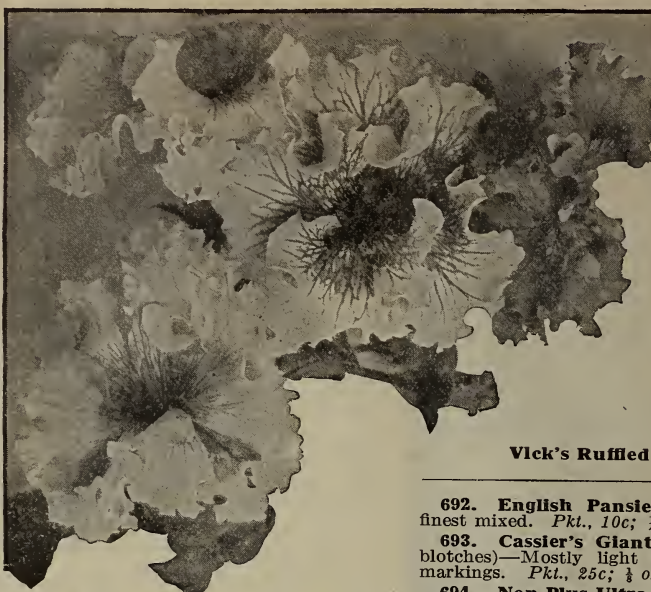
NICOTIANA

(Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant)

- One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossoms in shape are not unlike a Petunia blossom, but with a longer tube. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume.
687. **Affinis**—Produces an abundance of large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in the fall and cut back and potted, they will bloom all winter. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
688. **Sanderæ Hybrids** — All shades. *Pkt.*, 10c.

NIGELLA (Love in the Mist)

Annual, 1½ ft. A compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious looking



Vick's Ruffled Petunia

seed pods, easily grown. Will grow in any ordinary garden soil.

689. **Hlsplanca Blue**—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.
690. **Miss Jekyl**—Gives an abundance of long-stemmed flowers of the clearest cornflower blue, contrasting most charmingly with the fine fern-like foliage. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
691. **Mixed Colors**—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Pansies

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For best results you must start with a good strain. The finest Pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in the price of the various mixtures offered.

Seeds should be sown in hotbeds or boxes, then transplanted in open ground after danger of frost is over. If this manner of planting is followed, plants will bloom early the first season.

As soon as the plants are up and large enough to handle, they should be thinned out or transplanted to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds. It is a mistake to plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building. An open exposure where the wind has free sweep over the bed is far better, and Pansies so planted are free from the long, straggling branches which produce few and inferior flowers. During dry weather the bed should be watered daily, and in extreme cases twice a day for the best results.

692. **English Pansies**—Large flowered, finest mixed. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

693. **Cassier's Giant**—(Three and five blotches)—Mostly light shades with dark markings. *Pkt.*, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00.

694. **Non Plus Ultra Pansy Mixture**—This mixture is made up from over 100 of the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists. Unexcelled for diversity of colorings and markings. In making up this mixture expense is not regarded. 100 seeds, 25c; 600 seeds, 60c.

695. **Giant Trimardeau** — The largest flowering type of Pansies called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. Mixed colors. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

696. **Pansies**—All varieties, in finest mixture, first quality. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Papaver Bracteatum—See Poppy.

Petunia

Annual. For freedom of bloom, variety of color, easy culture and effectiveness, these rank with Asters, Phlox and Verbenas. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Seeds should be sown in May.

697. **Grandiflora**—Double Petunias, extra large flowered. A great variety of colors. *Pkt.*, 25c.

1100. **Vick's Ruffled Petunia**—This superbly ruffled and beautifully marked strain, acknowledged by every expert who has seen it as absolutely unsurpassed. After studying for weeks the brilliant coloring and delicate threads or veins in every conceivable hue, an artist whose color sketches of flowers are greatly admired says: "No human being can ever depict accurately in colors the exquisite beauty and intricate detail of your Ruffled Petunia. Its gorgeousness baffles description." Vick's Ruffled Petunias, mixed colors, *packet* 25c.

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA PETUNIA

Dwarf, neat, compact bushes, 12 to 15 inches, covered with a multitude of flowers all summer long; valuable for edging and formal bedding.

698. **Dwarf Intimable** — (Star Petunia)—Compact growing, variety; flowers striped and blotched. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

699. **Gloria**—A valuable addition to the dwarf small flowering Petunias. Flowers in great abundance. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

700. **Snowball**—Pure white. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

701. **Petunia** —Finest Hybrid Mixed—Extra fine. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

702. **Petunias Mixed**—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.



Nasturtiums



Phlox

PHACELIA

Also known as Whitlavia. A highly interesting hardy annual, much branched and of spreading habit. Flowers excellent for bouquets. Blooms in about 8 weeks from planting and continues flowering until late fall; 9 inches high.

703. Grandiflora — Blue flowers. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

704. Tanacetifolia — Tansy-leaved, rich, deep-blue flowers, good for bees. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Phlox

The Phloxes are certainly among the showiest and most easily managed of all the annuals. From June until October they maintain an endless display of varied colored flowers. The finest effect is obtained by planting the beds with different colors so they harmonize. The plants will be more bushy and cover the bed better if pinched back when small. Seed should be sown in May; cover seeds lightly with dirt or press into the ground with a board. 1 ft.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

705. Fireball—Blood red. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

706. Isabellina—Yellow. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

707. Snowball—Pure white. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

708. Phlox Drummondii Mixed — *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

709. Star Phlox Mixed [Cuspidata]—*Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Perennial Phlox

710. Decussata—3 ft. These are among the finest herbaceous plants for beds and borders. The seed of this germinates very slowly, often requiring 5 to 6 months. Mixture of all finest sorts. *Pkt.*, 10c.

Physalis—See Chinese Lantern Plant.
Platycodon—See Chinese Bell Flower

Pinks
or Dianthus

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors, when danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a

rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location.

Double Annual Pinks.

711. Chinensis Fl. Pl.—(China or Indian Pink.)—Blossoms in clusters, flowers very double and in a large range of bright colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

712. Diadematus Fl. Pl.—(Double Diadem Pink.)—Beautiful double flowers; mixed, of various tints of lilac, crimson, purple, to very dark purple, with the outer edges fringed and nearly white. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

713. Heddewigi Fl. Pl.—(Double Japan Pink.)—Double mixed. Colors varying from the richest velvety-crimson to the most delicate rose. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

714. Imperialis Fl. Pl.—(Double Imperial Pink.)—Double mixed, in a very large range of colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

715. Laciniatus Fl. Pl.—(Double Fringed Pink.)—Large, double, showy flowers, with fringed edges, in a great variety of colors, including beautifully striped sorts, mixed colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Single Annual Pinks.

716. Chinese or Indian Pink—A large range of bright colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

717. Crimson Belle—Rich, velvety crimson. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

718. Single Japan Pink—Finest selected single-flowered, mixed. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

719. Princess Pinks [Punctatus]—A very novel variety, with fringed flowers, mottled, flaked, spotted and striped, in the greatest diversity of colors. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

720. Single-Fringed Pink [Laciniatus]—A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted, and make a fine edging to a hardy border.

721. Plumarius—(Grass Pink, Scotch Pink or Pheasant-eye Pink)—A beautiful single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white flowers, with a dark center. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

722. Plumarius Fl. Pl.—(Double Hardy Garden Pinks)—Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

723. Latifolius Atrococcineus Fl. Pl.—(Ever-blooming Hybrid Sweet William.)—This is a cross between an annual Pink and a sweet William, combining the free and continuous blooming qualities of the former with the hardness of the latter; in color an intense velvety crimson-scarlet; blooms the first year from seed and one of the finest subjects for any position in the garden. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

724. Latifolius Double Mixed—In addition to the brilliant crimson-scarlet sort offered above, this mixture contains purple violet and rose. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

SWEET WILLIAM
(Dianthus Barbatas)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large head of beautifully colored, sweet-



Carmine King Poppies (see next page)

scented flowers in great abundance. It is a hardy perennial, easily grown, and flowers the second year from seed. It is much better to raise new, vigorous, young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants. 2 ft.

Single Varieties.

725. Carmine Beauty—A charming and distinct color, midway between Pink Beauty and Scarlet Beauty. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

726. Pink Beauty—A beautiful pink. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

727. Scarlet Beauty—A very effective rich, deep scarlet. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

728. Single Fine Mixed—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Double Varieties.

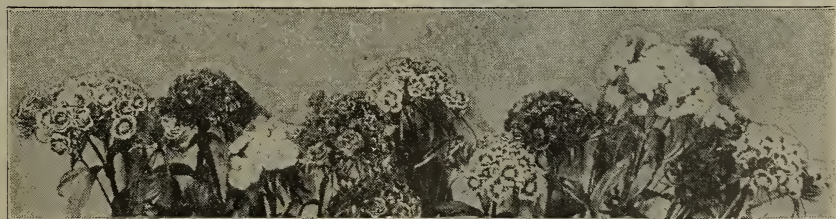
729. Extra Fine Mixed—Double. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Poppies

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 inches or more apart, if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding, the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season somewhat.

Annual Varieties.

730. Shirley—Bright tissue-paper-like appearance. Makes a delightful plant along-



Pinks or Dianthus

POPPIES—Continued.

side of grass borders and paths. The variety we list under this head is the double Shirley, extra mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

731. Danebrog or Danish Cross—A very showy variety, producing large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

732. The Bride—A beautiful large, pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

733. Miss Sherwood—New white poppy beautifully marked with crimson-rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

734. Peony Flowered Mixed—Double ball-shaped flowers of gigantic size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

735. Single Mixed Poppies—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

736. Double Mixed Poppies—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

These poppies when once planted will last for all time. They differ from the annuals in the original root, living and increasing in size, and not from being self-sown from seed dropped the previous year.

737. Bracteatum—3 feet. Immense orange-scarlet flowers; very showy and attractive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

738. Iceland Poppies—(Papaver Nudicaule)—A graceful delicate variety, twelve inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the fall where the plants are to remain, and thin. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

739. Mixed Oriental Poppies—3 ft. For gorgeous coloring the Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. Their brilliant flowers produce magnificent effect in shrubberies and herbaceous borders, while for cutting they are invaluable. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Escholtzia)

740. Fumariaefolia—(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy or Bush Escholtzia)—Annual, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This is by far the best of the Poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large, buttercup-yellow poppy-like blossoms, and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Echscholtzia (California Poppy)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

Annual, 1 ft. The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed outdoors where the plants are to remain during May.

741. California—The original yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

742. Carmine King—Beautiful carmine rose color, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

743. Maritima—(Maltese Cross)—Choice mixed. Canary-yellow with orange center, leaves grayish and finely cut. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 30c.

744. Eschscholtzia Mixed—Extra fine mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

PLUME POPPY (Bocconia)

745. Japonica—Perennial, 4 feet. Ornamental plant with cream flowers, excellent for groups. Foliage glaucous green, bears freely spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Easily raised from seed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Portulaca

(Rose Moss or Sun Plant)

One of the finest hardy annual plants, easily grown, thriving best in rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest color, and produced throughout the summer in great profusion; fine for massing in beds, edging or rock work; 6 inches. Sow seed in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed.

746. Double Pink—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

747. Double Red—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

748. Double Yellow—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

749. Double White—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

750. Large Flowering—Extra double sorts, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c.

751. Grandiflora Large Flowering—Single sorts, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

PRIMROSE (Primula)

The genus Primula includes three groups that are famous among florists—Auricula; Polyanthus and Primrose. Sow seed in May and keep young plants shaded during the summer.

752. Auricula—(Primrose of the Alps)—6 inches. A fragrant hardy perennial. Many rich colors. Extremely free bloomer and a favorite. Mixed colors. Pkt., 25c.

753. Chlensis Fimbriata Fringed—10 inches. Greenhouse or pot plants, bearing trusses of large single and double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow seed in April or May for winter blooming. Our seed is from the very finest strain. Mixed colors. Pkt., 25c.

754. Vulgaris—The true yellow English Primrose, 3 inches. Pkt., 10c.

755. Large Flowering Fringed—Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

756. Veris Polyanthus (Cowslip)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Prince's Feather—See *Amaranthus*.

PYRETHRUM

757. Parthenifolium Aureum—Perennial; 6 inches. **Golden Feather.** One of the best plants for edging, grown for its beautiful yellow foliage. More successfully treated as an annual. Seed can be sown in the fall or spring and transplanted. Extra fine strain. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

758. Fol. Laciniatus—Finely cut leaves, compact. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Ricinus

(Castor Bean)

Stately, strong growing annual plants, with very ornamental foliage, well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlies,



Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)

etc. Moles are troublesome in many gardens, but they may be kept away by planting castor beans in the borders. They leave when they get a scent of this plant.

759. Zanzibarensis—10 to 12 feet. The ornamental leaves, beautifully lobed, are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage thickly set from top to bottom; the difference between the varieties is in the coloring of the grand bamboo-like stems and the long slender leaf stalks. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

760. Many Sorts—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Rudbeckia—See Golden Glow.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube-shaped, much like a Petunia and rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold, and it is the only flower to our knowledge possessing this odd characteristic. Sow seeds in May. Grows easily from seed; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

761. Emperor Mixed—Large flowering improved strain, with most complete range of colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

762. Ross Brothers Large Flowering—Extra large-flowered, very brilliant and extremely showy. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

763. Nana Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

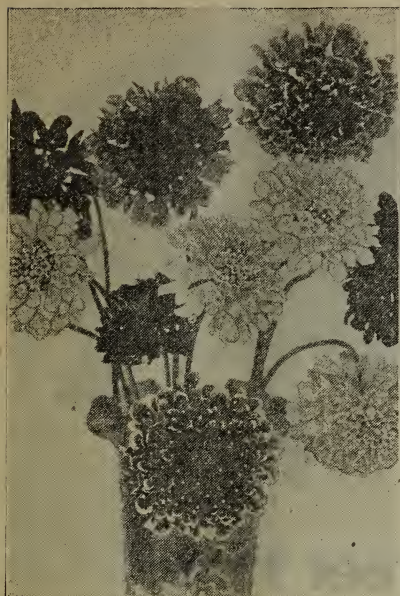
SCARLET SAGE (Salvia Splendens)

The Salvia Splendens is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses. It makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting to give color. Its best use, however, is as a hedge, or border plant, where long, broad bands of intense color are desirable.

764. Ball of Fire—Very dwarf and compact, ball-shaped variety, especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are about 2 feet high to the top of the flower-spikes and about the same in diameter. Color dull red; large spikes. Pkt., 15c.

765. Bonfire—This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

766. Splendens—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The original scarlet sage. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.



Scabiosa

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

Annual. Commonly known as the "Pin-cushion Plant," owing to the queer effect of the center of the flower. The outer petals making a ruffle around the cushion, filled with pins, carries out the idea. The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate.

767. Tall Double—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

768. Dwarf Double — Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

769. Snowball—Double, large-flowered, white. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

770. Japonica — Perennial, 2 ft. Lavender blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Schizanthus

(Butterfly or Fringe Flower)

(Poor Man's Orchid). This is one of the airiest and daintiest annual flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The seeds should be planted in open ground in May; at earlier date if planted in a sheltered bed. Schizanthus make admirable pot plants for the house, and are charming for window boxes in winter. For this purpose sow in the autumn.

771. Grandiflorus Hybrids — A new variety, forming compact bushes not over a foot high, literally covered with large, beautiful orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of colors. Dwarf mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

772. Wisetonensis—1½ ft. A variety largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of bloom, the ground color of which is white, dotted with delicate rose. A very shy seeder. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Snapdragon

(Antirrhinum Majus)

The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, are very fragrant and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut flowers. They are easily raised from seed in any rich,

sunny bed. Spring seedlings bloom by mid-summer, and if the flowers are cut freely the flowering is continuous till fall. If intended for winter flowering in the house, cut them well back in September. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year.

TALL VARIETIES.

773. Queen Victoria—Pure White. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

774. Light Rose—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

775. Carmine Rose—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

776. Atrococcineum — Scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

777. Majus—Tall sorts mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.

DWARF VARIETIES

778. Brilliant Rose—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

779. Daphne — Darkest rose, white throat. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

780. Defiance—Bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

781. Queen of the North—Pure white. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

782. Black Prince—Darkest red. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

783. Dwarf Sorts Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Stokesia—See Asters.

Stocks

(Gillflower)

The stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom, it is unsurpassed.

Improved Large-Flowering, 10-Week Stocks

This is the leading class for outdoor bedding. Comes into flower quicker than the other types.

784. Crimson—Pkt., 10c.

785. Blood Red—Pkt., 10c.

786. Light Blue—Pkt., 10c.

787. Purple—Pkt., 10c.

788. Rose—Pkt., 10c.

789. Canary-Yellow—Pkt., 10c.

790. Collection—A packet each of the above 6 varieties for 50c.

791. Ross Brothers Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

792. Best Mixed—Open ground seed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

793. English Stocks—Single flowered, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

BEAUTY STOCKS

2 ft. A handsome winter stock of quick growth, flowers of large size. For indoor blooming seed should be sown from July to September; if sown in February or March will produce plants that will bloom out of doors from midsummer till frost.

794. Flesh—Delicate flesh pink. Pkt., 10c.

795. Queen Alexandria—Soft rosy-lilac. Pkt., 10c.

796. Crimson—Pkt., 10c.

797. White—Pkt., 10c.

798. Monte Carlo — Canary-yellow. Pkt., 10c.

799. Azure Blue—Pkt., 10c.

800. Dark Violet—Pkt., 10c.

801. Collection—A packet each of the above 7 varieties for 50c.

802. Beauty of Nice—Special mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

Annual. The state flower of Kansas. Should be planted with discrimination in every garden.

803. Californicus Fl. Pl.—5 feet. Double, golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.



Sunflower Helianthus

804. Chrysanthemum Flowered — Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

805. Red Sunflower—4 to 8 ft. Some flowers of a rich chestnut-red color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary from a few inches to nearly a foot in diameter, and are of good form, usually having a small disc, and often two rows of long, slightly curled rays. Pkt., 10c.

806. Double Cucurbitifolius Mixed—Or Cut and Come again. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

807. Globosus Fistulosus Fl. Pl.—6 feet. Double glove or dahlia sunflower. Flowers a rich saffron color. Oz., 30c; Pkt., 5c.

Verbena

Tender perennial, 4 ft. Indispensable for bedding purposes. Flowers white, scarlet, red, crimson, purple, etc. Verbenas raised from seed are usually fragrant. To hasten bloom it is better to start the seed indoors during March or April. The plants should stand about a foot apart in the open ground and the flowers should be cut frequently. Seedling verbenas are stronger than others. Plant seed in open ground in May.

853. Hybrida—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

854. Mammoth Mixed—Extra large flowered. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

SAND VERBENA

(Abronia)

855. Umbellata Grandiflora—Annual, 6 in. Very pretty trailing Sand Verbena, with numerous clusters of sweet scented rosy-lilac flowers. Does well in poor soil. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.

VINCA

Madagascar Periwinkle. Tender perennial. Ornamental free-blooming, handsome bushy plants, with glossy foliage and round single flowers, 1½ inches across. Blooms the first season from seed. In a sunny situation they bloom all summer; in the fall, if taken up and potted, they will bloom through the winter. Desirable for massing or borders. Very easily grown.

856. Rosea—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

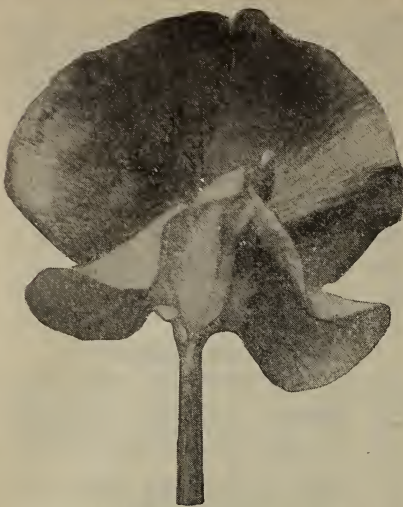
857. White—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

858. Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

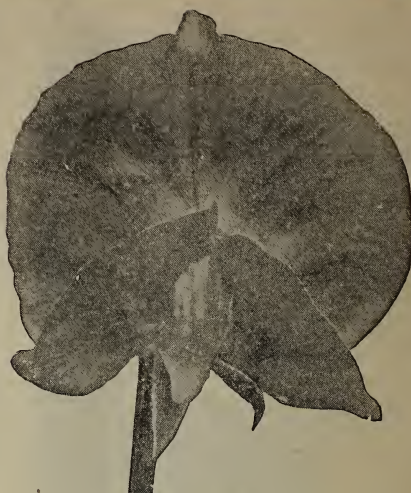
Order Early



A single flower of Early Lavender King,
natural size, from a photograph



Single flower of Crimson King,
slightly reduced



Illuminator

New Early-Flowering Sweet Peas

808. Crimson King—In color similar to King Edward Spencer, having all the characteristics of that fine variety. A glowing, rich, bright crimson. The flowers are of great size, perfect form, averaging fully two inches in diameter, and are produced freely in threes and fours on strong stems of great length. *Pkt.* (12 seeds), 25c; 5 *pkts.*, \$1.00.

809. Early Lavender King—A first-class lavender has long been much wanted in this type. This glorious new variety is a rich, true, deep lavender throughout. Similar in color to the summer-flowering varieties Orchid. The flowers are of large size, beautiful true waved form, and borne in threes and fours on stems of great length. *Pkt.* (20 seeds), 25c; 5 *pkts.*, \$1.00.

810. Early Snowstorm—We consider this truly magnificent pure white variety to be the best of the white-seeded Early-flowering Spencers yet introduced. The flowers are of great size and substance, beautifully waved, and are borne in great profusion. The stems are long, usually carrying three or four flowers which are well placed. Snowstorm is an appropriate name, as the plants become a perfect mass of snow-white flowers, coming to bloom very early and continuing through a long season. *Pkt.* (12 seeds), 25c; 5 *pkts.*, \$1.00.

811. Primrose Beauty—An attractive and pleasing shade of deep primrose, flushed with rose. The flowers are of great size and splendid substance and beautifully waved in true Spencer form, usually produced in threes and often fours on stems of great length. *Pkt.* (12 seeds), 25c.

812. Yarrowa—The color on opening is rose, changing as the flower develops to a light pink standard, tinted buff with blush wings. *Pkt.* (30 seeds), 15c; 2 *pkts.*, 25c.

Spencer Sweet Peas

	Pkt.	Oz.
1101. America —White ground, heavily striped and flaked with bright crimson scarlet.		
813. Apple Blossom —Bright rose with primrose wings.		
814. Asta Ohn —A soft pinkish lavender.		
815. Aurora —Very dark rose striped on white ground		
816. Countess Spencer —Large wavy petals; soft rosy pink.	10c	30c
817. Dainty —White with pink edge.		
818. Dobbie's Cream —Deep cream or primrose colored; nicely waved.		
819. Empress Eugenie —Light gray flaked with lavender.		
820. Ethel Roosevelt —Waved, soft primrose, with dainty splashes of blush-crimson.		
821. Fiery Cross —Intense orange-scarlet.	15c	
822. Florence Morse —Delicate blush, with pink margin.		
823. Florence Nightingale —A fine lavender.		
824. Gaiety —Striped carmine on white.		
825. George Herbert —Bright rose-carmine.	10c	30c
826. Helen Lewis —Intense rich crimson-orange.		
827. Hilary Christie —Salmon orange.		
828. Illuminator —Rich salmon pink.		
829. King Edward VII —Crimson-scarlet.		
830. King White —Produces gigantic flowers absolutely pure white. The standard is of finest form, decidedly frilled and waved, and terminates beautifully at the throat. Wings large, waved and gracefully cover the keel.	10c	40c
831. Margaret Atlee —Pink on cream, suffused with salmon.		
832. Marie Corelli —Bright red.	10c	30c
833. Maud Holmes —Sun-proof crimson.		
834. Mrs. Hugh Dickson —Cream pink.		

	Pkt.	Oz.
835. Nubian —Fine chocolate color.		
836. Orchid —Deep lavender, suffused pink.		
837. Othello —Beautifully waved, deep crimson.		
838. Primrose —Light primrose.		
839. Queen Alexandria —Crimson scarlet.		
840. Rosabelle —A very fine large rose-colored flower, giant in size.	10c	30c
841. Senator —Large flower, shaded and striped chocolate on creamy ground.		
842. Stirling Stent —Deep salmon self, suffused with orange.		
843. The President —Glowing scarlet self.	15c	
844. Thomas Stevenson —Bright orange scarlet.		
845. Vermillion Brilliant —Beautifully waved, brilliant scarlet.	10c	30c
846. Wedgwood —A lovely self blue.		
847. Ross Brothers Superb Mixed Spencers —This selection comprises the very best varieties of Spencer and Unwin types. The purchaser will be well pleased with results secured.	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.	

Sweet Peas

This splendid flower is so well known that it is not necessary to enter into detail of description.

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn, and during the winter months a good dressing of hardwood ashes or air-slaked lime should be given it. Sweet Peas should be planted in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out-of-doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of February and first of March in this latitude. It is best to make a trench or furrow about 6 inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly.

Cover the seeds with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above the ground, thin out to two inches apart; if they are closer than this they do not usually attain their full development. As soon as the plants are about a foot high, the balance of the soil may be filled in the trench.

They should be staked up either with branches of brush or stout stakes on which wire netting has been fastened. These should be at least 4 feet high, and 5 feet would be better. It is just as well to do the staking at the time of sowing, or it may be done before filling in the trench.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of hay or rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. The flowers should be cut as often as possible, and all withered blooms should be removed, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would cause them to quit blooming.

Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil more than two years in succession. In some gardens there is just one spot where it is convenient to have them, in which case the soil, to the extent of a foot wide and a foot deep, should be removed, and replaced with new soil from another part of the garden.

White-seeded varieties should not be sown until the ground is comparatively dry and warm. If sown under cold, wet conditions, the seed will rot in the ground. With few exceptions, Sweet Peas are black-seeded, and these do not appear to be affected like the white-seeded sorts.

Spencer Sweet Peas

("Orchid Flowering")

The "Spencers" are the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas—surpassing the older kinds in strong growth, size and form of flowers and continued bloom.

Under favorable conditions the flowers measure up to 2 and sometimes 2½ inches across; standards open, upright, well rounded out and beautifully waved. Wings large, gracefully poised and usually hide the keel. Three and often four of these queenly blossoms are borne on strong stems 8 to 12 inches in length, contributing to their usefulness as cut flowers for vases, bouquets, etc.

WAVED SWEET PEAS

(Of the Unwin Type)

The Unwin Sweet Peas have beautifully waved or frilled edges; are very attractive. Below we offer some of the choicest varieties.

848. Gladys Unwin—Pink.

849. Nora Unwin—Pure white, very large open form and wavy.

The above varieties 10c per pkt.; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c.

VIOLET (Viola Cornuta)

These dainty violet-like flowers make one of the finest bedding plants; their colors are so clear and they bloom for such a long time during the whole summer. Six-inch perennial, blooming quickly from seed; excellent for bedding effect.

859. Admiration—Rich violet blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

860. Blue Perfection—Charming shades of pale blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

861. Purple Queen—Pkt., 10c.

862. Choice Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

863. Violet or Viola Odorata—Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom. The true blue, single, sweet-scented violet. Pkt., 10c.

VISCARIA

(Rose of Heaven)

Pretty, profuse flowering annual plants. 1 ft. Adapted for beds, edgings or clumps growing readily in any garden soil. Flowers shaped somewhat like a single pink.

864. Cardinalis—Beautiful scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz., 15c.

WALLFLOWER

Wallflowers should be better known. Half hardy perennial, 1½ ft. Their adaptability

ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL MIXTURE

850. Ross Brothers Special Mixture—This selection comprises the best varieties of Spencer and Grandiflora types of Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

851. Ross Brothers Splendid Mixture—Of Sweet Peas comprises many of the best varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 3 ozs., 40c.

Sweet William—See Pinks.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-Eyed Susan)

Beautifully trailing, annual, growing about 4 ft. long, preferring a warm, sunny situation, used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc. with dark eyes. 5 ft.

852. Alata—Mixed colors. ½ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.



Zinnia

for pot culture and out-door bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win favor. Not hardy in the northern states; should be wintered over in cold frames. Start seed indoors in March or April and transplant to open ground. Outdoor planting of seed during the month of May.

865. Single—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

866. Double—All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

Wild Cucumber—See Climbing vines.

Xeranthemums. See Everlastings.

Zinnia

(Youth and Old Age)

Half hardy annual, growing from one to two feet high. Blossoms are very double, and while the stems are stiff, they make an excellent bouquet flower. Probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints and colors; no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show. Sow in boxes early in March or April and transplant. Open ground planting in May.

867. Tall—Double, all colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

868. Dwarf (Miniature)—Finest double mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

869. Double Mixed—2 feet. A very fine strain, containing many rich colors and shades. The flowers are medium size. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 45c.

Landscape Department

Our Landscape Department is prepared to furnish attractive planting plans for small city lots up to large private grounds, public parks, factory grounds, cemeteries, summer resorts, schools, colleges, libraries, hospital grounds, etc. In our work we use hardy, flowering shrubs, herbaceous plants and vines, ornamental and shade trees; aiming to give, not alone foliage and flowers from spring to autumn, but pleasing bark and berry effects during the winter months. This work costs but little and pleases so much, besides enhancing the value of the property. If interested, write for information early as possible as we have many appointments ahead.

BULBS

AMARYLLIS

Very popular for house culture and easily grown by every one, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. When the leaves appear give water and plenty of light. After flowers are off and leaves have started to turn yellow, withhold water and put pot away from light. Do not start growth again until bulb shows sign of life itself, which it will do (even when soil is perfectly dry) by pushing out new leaves.

870. Johnsoni—Has immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across, are borne on strong, fleshy stalks, and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a bright wide stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. *Each, 35c. Postage extra, 5c for each bulb.*

BEGONIAS

Culture—This beautiful flower gives best results if planted where it will have partial shade from the hot sun during the afternoon. The bulbs should be set about 6 inches apart in well enriched soil. They should be planted about 2 inches deep; requires a minimum amount of water to start off well.

871. Single White—*Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.*

872. Single Yellow—*Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.*

873. Single Scarlet—*Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.*

874. Single Pink—*Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.*

875. Double White—*Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.*

876. Double Scarlet—*Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.*

877. Double Pink—*Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.*

878. Double Yellow—*Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.* We pay postage.

GLOXINIAS

Beautiful tuberous rooted plants of dwarf habit and one of the most useful pot plants for indoor culture. Flowers are trumpet-shaped, borne erect above the leaves and of exceedingly rich coloring and marking, ranging from deep scarlet to violet blue.

Use part leaf mold and sand in potting, as they like a light soil. Be careful in watering, so as not to wet the leaves, otherwise they will spot and the plant will lose part of its beauty.

879. Scarlet—*Each, 20c; 3 bulbs, 50c.*

880. Pure White—*Each, 20c; 3 bulbs, 50c.*

881. Blue with White Throat—*Each, 20c; 3 bulbs, 50c.*



Begonia

882. Imperialis—A new hybrid strain, embracing all the rich and varied colors of the Gloxinia; foliage distinct and very ornamental, being of reddish-brown or bronzy color, with strong projecting white veins, while the flowers are held very erect, thus showing to full advantage. Choice bulbs, mixed varieties, *20c each; 3 bulbs, 50c.*

We pay postage.

Caladium

Culture—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to the depth of 8 to 9 inches. The bulb should be planted about 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly but in small quantities until after foliage shows above the ground; then the plant requires plenty of water to produce large leaves. It is not unusual for leaves to measure between 3 and 4 feet long and 14 to 18 inches in width.

Caladiums are the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders, or for planting out upon the lawn; they are used extensively in many of the public parks, where their decorative value is greatly appreciated.

ESCULENTUM OR ELEPHANT'S EAR

882½. Bulbs—Size 5 to 7 inches in circumference. *Each, 10c; 2 for 15c.* Postage extra.

883. Bulbs—Size 7 to 9 inches in circumference. *Each, 15c; 2 for 25c.* Postage extra, 3c each.



Caladium

884. Bulbs—Size 11 to 12 inches in circumference. *Each, 20c; 2 for 35c.* Postage extra, 5c each.

885. Bulbs—Size 12 inches and up in circumference. *Each, 25c.* Postage extra, 6c each.

886. Bulbs—Size 14 inches and up in circumference. *Each, 35c.* Postage extra, 6c each.

Cannas

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in varied climates as Cannas. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded 2 feet deep and a liberal amount of well decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 1½ to 2 feet apart. The large growing kinds should be set 2 feet apart.

The Orchid Flowering kind of Cannas produce the most beautiful bloom. The flowers are much larger than the ordinary kind. They may be planted in solid beds or used as centers for beds of mixed flowers.



Venus Cannas

Planting—For circular beds arrange thus: In center, 1 plant; first circle, 6 plants; second circle, 12 plants; third circle, 18 plants; fourth circle, 24 plants, each circle taking 6 more plants or bulbs, bulbs to be set 18 inches apart. See planting table for general planting, next page.

NEW CANNAS

887. Firebird—The best scarlet green-leaved variety in existence. The flowers are borne in immense trusses, on strong stalks well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. The petals measure and sometimes exceed 2½ inches across, and the color is a clear glistening scarlet without any streaks, spots or blotches. *35c each; 3 for \$1.00.* Postage extra, 2c each.

888. Yellow King Humbert—4 ft. Introduced in 1917. An orchid flowering sport of the well known variety King Humbert. Has the same habit of growth as its parent; foliage a very dark green with flowers measuring 5 to 7 inches across; individual petals 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Color of flower a deep rich yellow heavily spotted and blotched with bright red. Some plants will occasionally give a scarlet or scarlet striped flower, which we consider an improvement rather than a defect. *75c each; 3 for \$2.00; doz., \$7.50.* Postage extra, 2c each.

889. Gladiolator—4½ ft. One of the finest bedders, color deep yellow freely dotted with red. *15c each; 3 for 40c; doz., \$1.50.* Postage extra, 2c each.

890. Mrs. Alfred Conard—4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers salmon pink of large size on finely shaped flower heads. *25c each; 3 for 65c; doz., \$2.25.* Postage extra, 2c each.

ORCHID FLOWERING CANNAS

891. Allemania—4 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flower scarlet-orange with golden-yellow markings. *10c each, \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

892. Burbank—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flower canary yellow. *10c each, \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

893. King Humbert—3 to 5 feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers large, 5 to 6 inches across. Flower a glowing scarlet or orange-red, often streaked with gold. *15c each; \$1.50 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

894. Louislana (Pennsylvania)—5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flower a deep, vivid crimson, often with a crinkly edge and always with a silky sheen. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

895. Indiana—5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a gorgeous but velvety, fiery orange. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

ORCHID FLOWERING CANNAS

Continued

896. Austria (The Giant Golden Lily-Flowering Canna)—6 ft. Green foliage. The plant is remarkable for its sturdy, rank growth, forming massive clumps six to seven feet high, surmounted by tall spikes of golden yellow flowers, standing upright like immense lilies. *15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

GOOD CANNAS

897. Black Prince—3 ft. Green foliage. Large flowers of a vivid crimson color; compact, bushy growth; exceptionally fine. *15c each; \$1.50 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

898. Milwaukee—3½ to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers rich, deep maroon, the darkest of all cannas. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

899. Meteor—5 ft. Splendid green foliage. Flowers dazzling crimson of most spectacular effect. *25c each; \$2.50 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

900. La Donna—2 to 3 ft. Green foliage. Flower a lovely shade of soft flesh pink, underlaid with a small recurved yellow petal, dotted with pink in the throat. Large flowers, about half way between the orchid and truss varieties. *25c each; \$2.25 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

901. West Grove—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flower moderately large, 4 to 5 inches across, with rather narrow petals. Large truss color a deep cerise pink or faintly salmon pink. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

902. Shenandoah—3 to 4 ft. Bronze foliage. Salmon pink flowers and rich red bronze leaves. *15c each; \$1.50 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

903. Mile Berat—4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. Soft rosy carmine. The nearest approach to a pink. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

904. Chas. Henderson—4 ft. Green foliage. Crimson flowers. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

905. Egandale—4 ft. Bronze foliage. Flowers currant red, small but held erect. Full truss. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

906. Venus—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a gay, rosy pink, with borders and markings of cream and yellow. Large flowers and large truss. *15c each; \$1.50 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

907. Gigantea Rosea—4 to 5 ft. Bronze foliage. One of the finest dark leaved Cannas. Foliage good, habit sturdy. The color is deep currant-red. *15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

908. King of Bronzes—7 to 8 ft. Foliage canna, with rich red bronze leaves rounded at end; very gorgeous and striking. *10c each; \$1.00 doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

909. Robusta (Musafolia)—7 to 8 ft. Leaves a dark green edged with purplish bronze and often 4 feet long. Small red flowers. *10c each; 75c doz.* Postage extra, 2c each.

910. Red Shades—Unknown varieties of red cannas. *60c doz.* Postage extra, 10c dozen.

911. Assorted Unknown Varieties—Often tubers get mixed up, and we will sell you these canna tubers at a very low price. *50c doz.* Postage extra, 10c dozen.

Planting Table—The table below shows the number of plants required to fill a circular bed of the dimensions given. In planting begin outside row—where 6 inches apart, 3 inches from edge of bed; where 12 inches apart, 6 inches from edge of bed. It is customary among professions in planting a bed to set the plants somewhat closer together in the two outer rows, giving more space between each plant towards the center of the bed.

Diameter of bed.	6 in. apart	12 in. apart	18 in. apart	24 in. apart	30 in. apart
3 feet...	28	7			
4 feet...	48	12	6		
5 feet...	80	20	8		
6 feet...	112	28	13	7	
7 feet...	152	38	17	9	
8 feet...	200	50	23	12	
9 feet...	256	64	28	16	
10 feet...	320	80	36	20	13
11 feet...	380	95	42	24	16
12 feet...	452	113	50	28	18
13 feet...	528	132	59	33	22
14 feet...	612	153	68	39	25
15 feet...	704	176	78	44	28
16 feet...	804	201	89	50	32
17 feet...	904	226	100	57	36
18 feet...	1,016	254	113	63	40
19 feet...	1,132	283	126	71	46
20 feet...	1,256	314	139	78	50

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. For an oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by 2. For example, an oval 7 feet long by 5 feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed 6 feet in diameter.

Dahlias

How to Grow and Care for Dahlias

If possible, plant in an open, sunny situation. Prepare the soil thoroughly by deep digging. Be moderate in the use of both manure and water. Never plant when the soil is wet. Lay the tuber flat on its side and cover it 4 inches deep, pressing the soil firmly on the tuber.

Keep the soil loose and mellow by frequent hoeing, drawing the soil to a slight hillock around the plant.



Tall growing varieties may be kept fairly dwarf by pinching out the tip when the first shoot is 6 inches high. All varieties growing above 4 feet should be tied to stout stakes to hold them in position.

3 x 3 feet is about the proper distance to plant apart.

Keep all dead flowers trimmed off.

Dahlia blooms keep much better if cut in the evening—about sunset—and the less foliage taken off with the flowers the better for both plant and flower. If green is desired, use some other green of better keeping qualities.

After frost has killed the tops, dig the tubers carefully, remove the soil from the roots, and store away in a box or barrel secure from frost. As a precaution, it would be well to cover the tubers so stored with sand, leaves or moss.

All clumps should be divided into several pieces before being reset the following spring.

Figures at the right indicate height. Prices, except where noted, are 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen. Postage extra, at 20c per dozen.

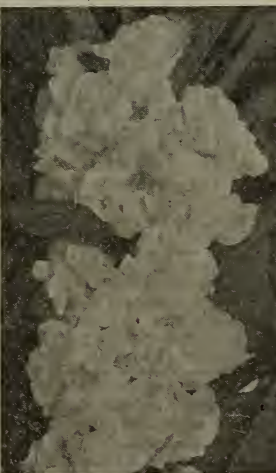
Continued on next page



Columbine



Sweet Pea



Balsam



Tuberose



Gladiolus

PEONY FLOWERED VARIETIES

- Feet High
Approximate
912. **Coconina (1916)**—Intense vivid red flowers; early and free bloomer; good stems. **25c each**..... 4
913. **Dr. Peary**—Very large; dark reddish mahogany flowers. **25c each**... 3
914. **Ouray**—Deep blood red. Flowers very large and rather loosely constructed. Long stems. **25c each**..... 4
915. **Queen Emma**—A magnificent Dahlia. A charming shade of mallow or Hollyhock pink. **25c each**..... 5
916. **Dr. H. H. Rusby (1912)**—An early and constant bloomer. Immense bright lemon-yellow flowers, often 6 to 8 inches in diameter. **25c each**..... 5

CACTUS VARIETIES

917. **Charles Clayton**—Stems long; large intense red; blooms freely. **25c**.... 4
918. **Country Girl**—Base of petals golden-yellow, suffused with salmon-rose. Flowers large and perfect in form. **20c each, \$2.00 per dozen**..... 3
919. **Mrs. Ferdinand Jeffries**—Probably the largest Cactus Dahlia, often measuring 8 inches in diameter. In formation the flower is irregular, its long petals are curved and twisted, giving the flower a shaggy appearance. Deep velvety red. **25c each**..... 3
920. **Pink Pearl**—Mallow pink at the base of petals, shading off gradually at the tips, the effect being a soft, rosy pink. Fine for cutting. **20c each, \$2.00 dozen**..... 3
921. **Rheinkönig**—Ideal white Cactus Dahlia. A robust, healthy grower, producing immense flowers of pure snowy white, on long, stiff stems. Ideal for cutting, garden or decorative purposes. **25c**... 4

VARIOUS TYPES OF DAHLIAS

922. **D. M. Moore (Show)**—A flower of mammoth size, produced in profusion on long stiff stems, deep velvety maroon. Has no equal in color. **25c each**..... 3
923. **Firestone (1916)**. (Show)—An ideal cutting variety; stems long and rigid. Large vivid red flower; blooms freely and keeps well after cutting. **25c**... 4
924. **Grand Duke Alexis**—A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Petals are beautifully quilled; color pure white if slightly shaded, but overgrown with delicate lavender when grown in bright sunlight. Undoubtedly one of the best of the show varieties. **20c each, \$2.00 dozen**..... 4
925. **La France**—Brilliant rose-pink, similar to the rose with the same name. Flowers are gigantic, loosely built and resemble in shape a large double peony. **20c each, \$2.00 dozen**..... 4



Tom Thumb Dahlia

926. **Manitou (Decorative)**—Immense size, often 8 inches in diameter. Amber bronze with a distinct shading of pink. Not suitable for cutting, as the flower is too large and the stems rather short. **25c each**..... 4

927. **Mrs. Winters (Decorative)**—Excellent white Dahlia, always reliable and satisfactory. As a white it has neither superior nor equal. **20c each, \$2.00 doz.**... 3

928. **Souvenir Douzon (Decorative)**—Immense flower with broad, flat petals and full to the center. Undoubtedly the largest red in the decorative section. **20c each, \$2.00 dozen**..... 4

929. **W. W. Rawson. (Show)**—An exceptionally fine large flower; long stems. Pure white overlaid with delicate lavender. Similar to the Grand Duke Alexis, but a better bloomer. **20c each, \$2.00 dozen**... 4

STANDARD CACTUS DAHLIAS

Figures at the right indicate relative height. Strong tubers. The following varieties are all 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen. Postage 20c dozen extra.

- 929½. **Ambassador**—Pure white, medium size. Flowers held erect on good stem..... 4
930. **Daisy Staples**—Mauve pink, exquisite form, blooms freely..... 3
931. **Evelyn Wilmore**—Deep garnet red, petals long and finely formed..... 4
932. **J. H. Jackson**—A tall growing variety. Color brilliant crimson maroon.. 4
933. **Mrs. Chas. Turner**—Extra large, with long pointed petals. Bright lemon-yellow..... 3
934. **Prince of Orange**—A beautiful form. In color a blending of apricot and bronze..... 3
935. **Uncle Tom**—Dark maroon, nearly black. Fine shaped flower with good stem..... 3

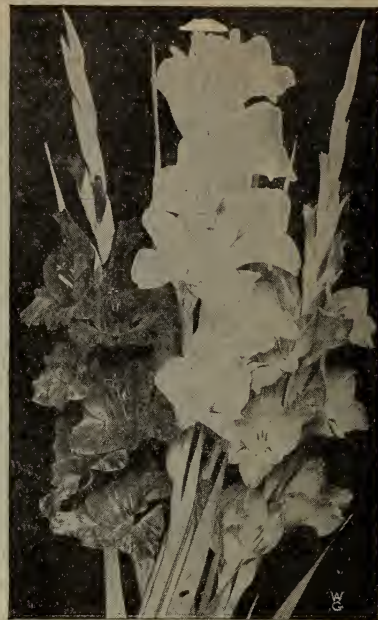
STANDARD DECORATIVE VARIETIES

936. **Autumn Glow**—A very large full flower; bronze yellow, giving varied shades of autumn tints. **15c each**..... 4
937. **Black Pince**—Very dark, almost black. Large fine flower with long stem. **15c each**..... 4
938. **Governor Wilson**—Bright fiery scarlet; fine flower. Good for cutting. **15c**... 4
939. **Golden Sun**—Large, massive golden yellow flower, shaded lighter in the center. **15c each**..... 4
- 939½. **Sylvia**—Soft pink with lighter center. Long stiff stems. A profuse bloomer and good for cutting. **15c**..... 4

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

940. **A. D. Livoni**—Rich pink, finely formed. A very handsome flower. **15c**... 3
941. **Bon-ton**—A fine, ball-shaped flower of deep garnet red. **15c each**.... 4
942. **Glori De Lyon**—Pure White. The largest white show Dahlia; round as a ball. **15c each**..... 3
943. **Golden Treasure**—A beautiful burnt orange, color. Large flower, well formed and full to the center. **15c**..... 3
944. **Lady Mildmay**—A very beautiful flower. White ground, shaded to pale lavender. Large and full; a free bloomer. **15c each**..... 3
945. **Mrs. Bagge**—A pleasing old rose color. Flowers large and full, long, erect stems. **15c each**..... 3
946. **Pioneer**—Dark Maroon, sometimes almost black. One of the best among the dark colors. **15c each**..... 4
947. **Purple Gem**—Rich, royal purple, clear and constant. **15c each**..... 4
948. **Show**—A beautiful pure white, long stem. Excellent for cutting. **15c**.... 4
949. **Yellow Duke**—Clear, bright yellow. Similar in form to the popular Grand Duke Alexis. **15c each**..... 4

Feet High
Approximate.



Gladioli

A search of the floral kingdom, be it ever so painstaking and complete, will discover no flower to match the Gladiolus in ease of culture or another which shows so great a diversity of color in endless combination and variety. It is matchless as a cut flower. The great advancement recently effected in the size and colors of the blossoms justly entitle the Gladiolus to the position it now holds, aristocrat of the border.

The amateur gardener appreciates its sure blooming qualities, the stored up nourishment in the bulb making certain its vigorous growth. Seldom attacked by insect or disease, it blossoms under conditions which would discourage any less hardy bulb or plant.

Culture—The Gladiolus thrives in a sunny location, protected from wind. It appears to best advantage when planted among Paeonies, shrubbery or in masses or rows bordered with some lower growing plants such as Candytuft, Alyssum or Bachelor's Buttons. These make a pleasing contrast with the tall, stiffer foliage of the Gladiolus.

Gladiolus bulbs will grow in any good garden soil, but do much better when the latter has been enriched with well-rotted manure. If the bulbs are planted at intervals from April to June the blooming period will extend from July until frost. A trench should be dug five inches deep and an inch of sand placed in the bottom to absorb surplus moisture. Then set the bulb (flat or hollow side down) in the sand.

For earliest blossoms, draw 2 inches* of soil over the bulbs at first, replacing the rest when the shoots appear. As the leaves develop, more earth should be drawn up around the base, to furnish support for the stalks. Keep the bed free from weeds and give plenty of water, especially during the blooming period. When the flower buds appear the plants should be staked.

CHOICE GLADIOLI

950. **America**—Exquisite delicate pink. Spikes 2 to 3 feet long, upon which flowers of good size are well arranged. **5c each, 50c doz., \$3.00 per 100**.
951. **Augusta**—Popular white. Splendid white. Splendid large, white blossoms, with blue anthers. **5c each, 50c doz., \$3.00 per 100**.
952. **Baron Hulot**—Rich, deep violet. A fine, dark shade bordering on blue. Should be planted with a light variety for contrast. **7c each, 60c doz., \$4.50 per 100**.
953. **Empress of India**—Deep maroon. A rich, velvety shade, very decorative. **10c each, \$1.00 doz., \$7.50 per 100**.

GLADIOLI—Continued.

954. Halley—Salmon-pink, shaded yellow. The predominating color of the flowers is delicate pink with a slight roseate tinge. The lower petals bear a creamy blotch, with a bright red stripe through the center, producing a superb effect. 6c each, 50c doz., \$3.50 per 100.

955. Chicago White—White, with lavender marking in throat. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.

956. Mrs. Frances King—Most popular light scarlet. Of exceptional value for cut flower use. Separate flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across and 5 to 6 flowers are open at one time. 5c each, 50c doz., \$7.50 per 100.

957. Niagara—Nearly canary-yellow. A charming American variety of a delicate cream-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat; very large open flowers, on tall, straight spikes; beautiful as a cut flower. 10c each, \$1.00 doz., \$7.50 per 100.

958. Panama—Finest new pink. It resembles its parent, America, but is richer in shade and larger. The flower spike is exceptionally long. A matchless variety in its class, having taken prizes at many of the famous flower shows. 10c each, \$1.00 doz., \$7.50 per 100.

959. Princeps—The Amaryllis flowered Gladioli. Splendid, later flowering variety; flowers of enormous size, 5½ inches in diameter and a dazzling scarlet-red color, with a small white band on each lower petal. Spikes produce 12 to 15 flowers and grow 4 feet in height. 10c each, \$1.00 doz., \$8.50 per 100.

960. Willy Wigman—Delicate rose, with soft carmine blotch. 10c each, \$1.00 doz.

NEW GLADIOLI

961. Ruffled Glory—With "Ruffled" petals. Delicate pink, with crimson stripe in the center of each petal. About 3½ ft. high. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

962. Europa—Pure White, 20c each, \$2.00 doz.

963. Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Rose with dark carmine blotch. This is one of the finest new gladioli. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

964. Schwaben—A variety of extreme vigor, many of the bulbs producing 2 or 3 flowering stalks which very often produce side branches besides. The stalk produces about 20 very large flowers, 6 to 8 usually open at one time. The color is the best of the clear Canary yellow, shading to a soft sulphury yellow when open. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

FACTS ABOUT GLADIOLI.

Gladioli are the best of all summer flowering bulbs.

One cannot guarantee a crop of any flowers, since they are all subject to uncontrollable weather conditions, but there is no flower more certain to do well than the Gladioli.

Few garden flowers last longer after being cut.

They are fine for the children's garden, since they are of so easy culture.

Gladioli bulbs are easily cared for over

winter if the directions on page 46 are followed. Then they may be planted out the following year and will continue to increase annually.

Plant Gladioli this spring if you want beautiful flowers next summer.

They bloom from midsummer until frost if planted at intervals of 10 days apart.

Gladioli appear best in masses of twenty-five or more of one color.

For early flowers, start the bulbs indoors in March or April and transplant to the garden in late May.

Plant Gladioli by the hundreds and thousands this year. The initial cost is less than ever before and the expense of growing them slight.

GLADIOLI IN SEPARATE SHADES

965. Orange and Yellow Shades—7c each, 70c doz., \$5.00 per 100.

966. Pink and Rose Shades—4c each, 40c doz., \$2.75 per 100.

967. Scarlet and Red Shades—4c each, 35c doz., \$2.50 per 100.

968. White and Light Shades—6c each, 60c doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Postage paid on single bulbs. Dozen or more Gladioli, postage extra, at 10c dozen.

Tuberoses

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. Bulbs should be taken up before freezing weather and placed in a dry cellar.

969. Armstrong's Everblooming—6c each, doz., 60c, prepaid.

970. Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—5c each, doz., 40c, prepaid.

971. Mexican Everblooming—These came from high tableland of central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant. Commence to bloom in May or June farther north (than Texas or Mexico) and are a mass of white until cut down by frosts. They never blight and the smallest bulb blooms the first season.

Large bulbs, 6c each; doz., 60c; \$4.00 per 100, prepaid.

Hardy Garden Lilies

The favorite flowers of everyone who wishes to have a succession of bloom in the herbaceous border or beds. Lilies can be successfully planted amongst shrubbery, where they take up little or no room, and if properly chosen with regard to their time of flowering, a constant show can be had for the better part of the summer.

972. Auratum—Gold Banded—The most beautiful and popular variety of the lily family. Should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear



Mexican Everblooming Tuberoses

golden band running through the center of each petal. Very fragrant. Mammoth size bulbs 9 to 11 inches, postpaid, 25c each, at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 doz.

973. Speciosum Album—Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals, very fragrant.

Mammoth bulbs 9 to 11 inches. Postpaid. 40c each; at purchaser's expense, \$3.50 doz.

974. Melpomene—Crimson Banded—We consider this the most satisfactory of the Speciosum class. When planted in a favorable location, it will last for years. Flowers are white with a deep rosy-crimson band on each petal, with deeper color spots between. They are 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Very fragrant. Mammoth bulbs 9 to 11 inches. 25c each, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 doz.

975. Tigrinum Splendens—(Improved Single Tiger Lily)—Very hardy native lily; orange-red, spotted purple-black. Each, 15c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$1.50 doz.

976. Tigrinum Fl. Pl.—(Double Tiger Lily)—The well known Tiger Lily. Rich orange blossoms; 4 ft. Each, 15c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$1.50 dozen.

ISMENE CALATHINA

977. Peruvian Daffodil—This curious plant throws up its flower spikes as soon as growth commences and before the leaves appear. Flowers are pure white, bearing three or four on a stem, and they are very fragrant. Treat bulbs same as Gladioli. Extra large bulbs, postpaid, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.; large bulbs, postpaid, 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

ANNUAL VINES

978. Cinnamon Vine—Quick grower with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Vines will run 25 to 35 feet in one season. Medium size roots, each 5c; doz., 50c, postpaid; extra large roots, each, 10c.

979. Madeira—One of the best and most popular climbers; not for the flower which is insignificant, but for its leaves, which are small, dark-green and very dense. The vine is of slender growth and will succeed in any location, making best growth, however, in a sunny sheltered place. Not hardy and roots should be taken up in the fall. Bulbs, each, 7c; 3 for 20c; doz., 65c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, 25 for \$1.00; \$3.00 per 100.

COMBINE PROFIT AND PLEASURE

Much is being written upon the advisability of reducing the cost of living. In no way can it be better accomplished than by clearing up the waste places on the farm and in the garden and planting them with vegetables. A few cents expended in seeds, an hour or two of labor each week, will give surprising results. Even the back yard of a city or suburban residence can be transformed into a productive source of supply for the family. See our war garden collection on back cover. **ORDER EARLY.**

There's a place in every
yard for Roses

Roses

Our Roses are all strong,
thrifty, healthy plants

All Roses will be shipped from the nursery direct to you. This plan will insure all plants to be in first class condition when leaving our possession, but may cause a few days' delay in forwarding. We postpay all year-old Roses. 2 and 3-year old Roses by express at purchaser's expense. Please tell us which size you desire.

How to Grow Roses.

Situation—Good roses may be grown in any open, sunny position, if possible sheltered from north winds, and clear of all roots of trees and shrubs.

Preparation of the Beds—Roses will grow and give good returns in any fertile, well-drained ground; but it is worth while to use some care in the preparation of the beds, as the general health of the plants, quantity and quality of bloom usually more than repays the extra care expended on this detail. The best soil for Roses is sod from an old pasture and well-rotted cow manure. Dig out the bed to a depth of two feet or more, and, if drainage is imperfect, it must be provided for. Fill in with a mixture of soil and manure as above. It is best to make the beds some time in advance of planting, to allow time for settling. After the soil is settled, it should be about an inch below the level of the adjacent surface; make the beds not over 3½ to 5 feet wide, which enables you to pick the blooms without stepping on the bed.

Planting and Summer Care—The ideal time to plant is in the spring, just after danger from frost is past.

Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties can be set 18 inches apart. Hybrid Perpetuals 2 feet apart, and both eight inches from the edge of the beds. When the plants are supplied in pots, they should be set so that the ball of earth is about two and one-half inches below the level of the ground. Firm the soil well around the plants, and give a thorough watering if the soil is dry. Throughout the summer the surface of the soil should be cultivated weekly. If this is done, watering will be rarely necessary.

Pruning—The Roses sent out by us in Spring require no further pruning; they are ready to plant as received. For instructions how to prune during succeeding seasons, see the directions given under the headings of the different classes in the pages following.

CLIMBING ROSES

Pruning—Climbing Roses require no pruning in the spring beyond the cutting out of very old or dead wood and the shortening of the laterals and long canes to make the growth conform to the space to be covered, but a severe pruning in July is beneficial directly after they have finished flowering. Cutting away at that time all old flowering wood will encourage a vigorous growth, which will give abundance of flowers the following season.

990. Climbing American Beauty—A rose of great merit. Color a rosy-crimson, similar to its popular parent, and with the same exquisite fragrance, a quality rarely found in climbing roses. The plant is of strong habit of growth, making shoots of ten to fifteen feet in one season, and as hardy as an oak. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, of fine form, and are produced in great profusion, not only in May and June, but there is a fair sprinkling of flowers throughout the growing season. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 2 for 35c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

991. Philadelphia Rambler—This variety is identical with the Crimson Rambler, except the color is deeper and more lasting, the flowers are perfectly double to the center, and come into flower about ten days after the Crimson Rambler. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c; 6 for \$1.00, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 6 for \$2.75, exp.



Killarney Roses

992. Thousand Beauty—This beautiful variety surpasses all other climbing roses of this section, both in growth, foliage and beauty of blooms. The flowers appear in large clusters from the beginning of June till the end of July. Each individual flower measures about 2 inches across and is of a beautiful soft shell-pink, same color as Clothilde Souper, later on changes to rose-carmine. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

993. White Dorothy—This beautiful new rose is the counterpart of the well known Dorothy Perkins, except in the color which is pure white, but it is quite as hardy and vigorous. It has now become a universal favorite. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 4 for 55c; dozen, \$1.50, postpaid. 2 yr. old, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

994. Dorothy Perkins—The most popular climbing rose of today, and as hardy as the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters and are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell-pink and holds a long time without fading. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 4 for 60c; dozen, \$1.50, postpaid. 2 yr. old, 50c; 3 for \$1.45; dozen, \$5.50, exp.

HARDY HYBRID TEA ROSES

We especially recommend these roses for flowering during the summer and fall months and have selected only those that are best in their color and with the most desirable qualities.

For best results, Hybrid Tea Roses should be severely pruned; the stronger shoots should be cut back to from 8 to 12 inches in height, while all weak, thin wood should be removed entirely.

995. Lady Hillingdon—(Tea Scented)—An exceptionally free blooming variety of a deep golden-yellow. Its long pointed buds open beautifully and expose the richness of color in the center for which it is so remarkable. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

996. My Maryland—A very choice summer rose of a bright salmon-pink, with pale edges. It is very free to bloom and remarkably fragrant. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

997. Francis Scott Key—Named in honor of the writer of the "Star Spangled Banner." (Summer blooming, hardy with protection.) The new American Rose, Francis Scott Key, dazzling crimson, globular Rose of gigantic size. In this new Rose we find the embodiment of a perfect bloom combining size, form and color. This new American Rose produces intensely black grain scarlet-crimson blooms on strong shoots of sturdy erect growth, embellished with a foliage of the deepest green. The Rose is deliciously perfumed. In growth it is strong, vigorous and free-branching, with large and handsome foliage. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c; doz., \$1.50, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45; doz., \$5.50, exp.

998. Gruss an Teplitz—Undoubtedly the finest, brilliant red, hardy, ever-blooming garden rose. The flowers are very showy and handsome. It blooms constantly and continues covered with flowers the whole season. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

999. Crown Prince Victoria—One of the best white roses, either for bedding or for cut flowers. A tinge of lemon in the center adds to its beauty. Known the world over and is worthy of being planted in every garden. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45; dozen, \$5.50, exp.

990. Killarney—A strong robust grower and a free, continuous bloomer. The color is brilliant sparkling pink; the flowers are extra large and full, with broad, thick petals and delightful fragrance. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

991. Mrs. Aaron Ward—This beautiful rose changes in color as the flower expands; the opening bud is a deep coppery orange, changing when partly developed to golden orange in the center, while the edges of the petals, which recurve in a most graceful way, are creamy white; the combination is very striking and beautiful. When fully open it is an exquisite shade of pinkish fawn. Very free flowering. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

992. White Killarney—Pure white. The flowers are very large, buds long and pointed, borne on strong erect stems. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Among garden lovers, no hardy plants are so generally popular as the Hybrid Perpetuals, often called June Roses. Once established, they are strong and hardy growers, bearing large globular flowers. While severe weather does not kill them, some protection in the way of a moderate covering of rotted straw, light manure, or leaves is very advantageous.

Pruning—Cut away all weak growth, and if quality of bloom is desired, cut back the strong canes to within 8 or 9 inches of the ground, but if quantity of bloom for garden effect is desired, leave these canes from 2 to 3 feet high, according to their strength.

993. Mrs. John Laing—Delicate pink; large, fine form; very fragrant. Flowers continuously the entire season in the open ground. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

994. Frau Karl Druschki—(White American Beauty)—A new hardy rose and a grand variety. The flowers are large and full; buds long, color a pure white. The plant is a very vigorous grower and produces flowers throughout the season. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 25c; 3 for 65c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 60c; 3 for \$1.75, exp.

995. Paul Neyron—Probably the largest rose in cultivation, and one of the best bloomers. Color a bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. The plant is an exceptionally strong grower, often making shoots four to five feet in one season, each shoot bearing

an immense flower. A rose we highly recommend. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

996. Magna Charta—Deep pink, large sweet scented and of fine form, one of the hardiest roses in cultivation and commonly planted. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

997. Gen. Jacqueminot—Rich crimson-scarlet, very bright and velvety. It produces beautiful buds that are much admired and in great demand. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

998. Ulrich Bruner—Brilliant cherry red; fine form and finish. Plant vigorous and hardy. One of the best. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 25c; 3 for 70c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.45, exp.

999. Gloire Lyonnaise—A fine yellow; large, full and of good shape. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 20c; 3 for 55c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.50, exp.

1000. Prince C. De Rohan—(The Black Rose)—Deep velvety crimson passing to intense maroon, fragrant, a strong grower and hardy. 1 yr. strong plants, each, 25c; 3 for 70c, postpaid. 2 yr. old, each, 60c; 3 for \$1.75, exp.

Climbing Vines

All Vines should be given a deep fertile soil, and ample moisture and the ground for them should be thoroughly prepared. Evergreen Vines prefer shady places; Deciduous Vines, sunny positions.

Climbing vines are excellent for covering up tree stumps, fences, porches, etc., and add beauty to the home and surroundings. By using care in planting vines, one may have blossoms from early spring until killed by freezing weather. We have listed some of the best vines for outdoor planting in the great Southwest. **Vines and shrubbery should be forwarded by express—purchaser paying transportation charges. Where possible to send by mail we have so stated.**

1001. Akebia Quinata—(Akebia Vine)—A fast growing, perfectly hardy and one of the most graceful hardy climbers, with deep green foliage, producing in large clusters bunches of violet-brown flowers which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. Fine for covering trellises and verandas. 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz, exp.

1002. Hardy English Ivy—The hardy evergreen vine that remains so all the year, making it one of the most valuable of all hardy vines. It is used in covering walls and has become popular for covering graves, especially in the shade where grass will not succeed. 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz. Larger size, 30c; 3 for 75c; \$2.75 per doz.

1003. Boston Ivy—Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy)—This is one of the most popular climbing plants for covering brick or stone walls, buildings, trees, trellises, fences, etc. When established it is of very rapid growth, clings fast and is self-supporting to the smoothest surface. Foliage deep green, changing to bright crimson in the fall. It is hardy and thrives everywhere. Good strong plants,

1010. Japanese Honeysuckle (Halliana)—A rampant evergreen climber. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. Flowers white, changing to yellow, deliciously fragrant. Grand for trellises and ground cover. One of the best.

1011. Scarlet Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle—A high-climbing variety with stems ten to fifteen feet long. Leaves oval or oblong, green or bluish-green above, glaucous beneath, the uppermost united at their bases. Flower scarlet, about two inches long, profuse and very showy, splendid for porches.

HARDY JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

1012. (Pueraria Thunbergiana, "Jack-and-the-Bean Stalk" Vine)—A vine that will grow anywhere in the best or poorest soil. Remarkable and rapid, often making a growth of fifty to seventy-five feet in one season. In the North the plant dies to the ground in the winter, coming up again from the roots in the spring. It has clusters of delightfully fragrant purple flowers in summer and autumn, with large, beautiful deep green leaves, affording a dense shade, making it invaluable for covering porches, arbors, fences, rockeries, dead or old trees, etc. Strong, one-year-old roots, 20c each; 3 for 50c, or 12 for \$1.75. Large two-year old plants, 30c each; 12 for \$3.00, by express.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE

1013. A strong and vigorous hardy climbing plant, and in a short time after planting is covered with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by bright, brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long, and every branch being covered with them. The berries ripen in autumn and remain on the vine late into the winter. 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.

WISTARIA

1014. Beautiful Hardy Blue Wistaria—A [vigorous] [strong-growing] vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely, rich, violet-blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. The foliage is exceedingly rich and attractive and not too dense—half concealing and half revealing the object which it covers, which feature admits of a fine artistic effect of detail. One of the very best climbing vines for verandas, balconies, second-floor fronts, etc. 30c; 3 for 75c; \$2.75 per doz. Larger plants, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

1015. Hardy White Wistaria—This differs from the Chinese only in color of flowers, which in this are pure white, forming a striking contrast. 30c; 3 for 75c. Larger plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25; \$4.50 per doz.

15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz. Extra strong two-year plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per doz., postpaid.

1004. Dutchman's Pipe—(Aristolochia Sipho)—A vigorous and rapid growing hardy vine, producing a splendid dense shade. The foliage retains its color from early spring until late fall. The plant bears singular brownish colored flowers, resembling the shape of a pipe. There is nothing better than this vine for shade or screen purposes. The plant does not seem to be subject to insects or diseases. Strong plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25; \$4.50 per doz., by express.

CLEMATIS, LARGE FLOWERING

Clematis require rich, deep soil, good drainage, abundance of water, and should be planted so that the crown of the root is three or four inches beneath the surface of the soil. The vines are of slender, wiry growth, and require some support that they can twine around, like a rod, pole or wire, and if the location is somewhat moist and partially shaded, so much the better.

1005. Clematis Jackmanii—The best known variety, with large violet-purple flowers, remarkable for their velvety richness. Extra strong plants, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

1006. Clematis Henryi—Fine large creamy-white flowers, strong growing, and one of the best. Extra strong plants, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

1007. Clematis Ville De Lyon—A standard red Clematis, being the nearest approach to a scarlet yet produced. Extra strong plants, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

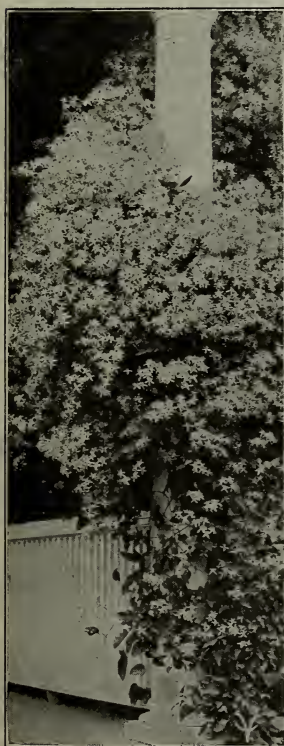
1008. Clematis Paniculata—Hardy, sweet-scented. This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants we grow. The plant is of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, giving it an elegance possessed by no other hardy climber, and even did it not flower at all, it would be one of our most desirable vines. The flowers appear in greatest profusion during August and continue late in the fall, are a creamy-white color, and most deliciously fragrant; will grow anywhere. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph and gives a very good idea of its great beauty when in bloom. Price of Clematis Paniculata, good, strong plants, 15c each; 2 for 25c; \$1.50 per doz.; two-year-old plants, 25c each; 3 for 70c; \$2.50 per doz., postpaid; extra size, three-year-old vines, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz., exp.

HONEYSUCKLES

Hardy, Sweet-scented.

Price, any of the following varieties, nice young plants, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz. Extra strong plants, 30c each; 3 for 75c; \$2.75 per doz.

1009. Evergreen Sweet-scented Honeysuckle—A showy vine with purplish evergreen foliage. Native of China. Leaves purple when young, changing to greener tones at maturity. Flowers white, changing to yellow, sweetly fragrant, freely produced in summer.



Clematis Paniculata



Blue Wistaria

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

The planting of shrubs, or perhaps shrubs combined with shade trees, with some conception as to the effect to be produced in future years, is a matter to be considered by everyone who wishes to complete the picturesqueness of a villa residence or country home. Shrubs around the house hide unsightly corners, and the hard straight lines of the architecture; or grouped at a distance, by the sides of walks, drives and fences, they break what might be a monotonous line of vision over bare lots, and give a tone of privacy to the home surroundings. Everywhere one can find places that will suggest their use, and when in flower, or adorned with their bright and varied foliage, their charm and beauty will be appreciated from early spring until late fall when most of them display their brightest colored leaves, to be followed by the red berries of many during the winter months. Those who are not well acquainted with varieties and are doubtful as to what to plant, we shall be glad to help in selecting, and make suggestions and plans for grouping.

- 1 denotes shrubs which attain 9 to 12 feet in height at maturity.
2 denotes shrubs which attain 5 to 8 feet in height at maturity.
3 denotes shrubs which attain 1 to 4 feet in height at maturity.
By express at purchaser's expense (exp.)

ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON (2)

Price of any variety, by express, 20c; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz.

1016. **Althea Alba Plena**—Double white with crimson center.
1017. **Althea Boule De Feu**—The prettiest double red.
1018. **Althea Carne**—Double; salmon; fine.
1019. **Althea Rubra Plena**—Beautiful shade of double rose.
1020. **Althea Jean De Arc**—The pure white Althea; double; for cemetery.
1021. **Althea Totus Alba**—Fine single; pure white; very large.
1022. **Althea Cerulean Fleur**—Double blue; extra fine.

ALMOND (3)

1023. **Pink Flowering**—(*Prunus Sinensis*)—Flowers double, rose color, one of the first to flower in the spring. Very showy. Price, by express, 20c each; 3 for 50c. Larger field-grown plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

1024. **White Flowering**—Same as pink variety in growth and habit, but bearing white flowers. They should be planted together. Price, by express, 20c each; 3 for 50c. Larger field-grown plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

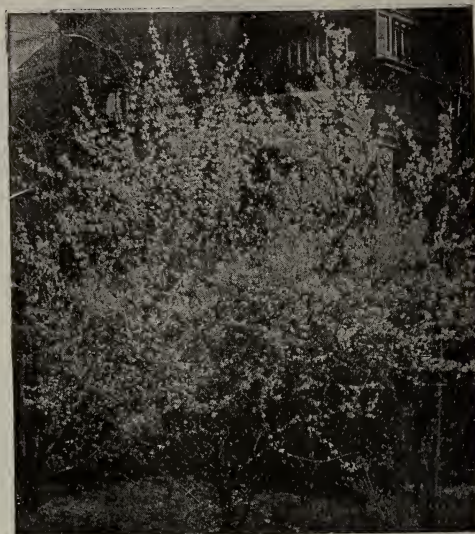
BARBERRY

1025. **Japan Barberry**—(*Berberis Thunbergii*) (3) A decorative as well as a protective hedge, graceful habit, thorny branches, leaves change in autumn to fiery crimson followed by bright red berries. Trim as desired. By express, 1-year field-grown, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100. Larger plants, 2-year field-grown, 40c; \$3.50 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100. Plant from 8 in. to 2 ft. apart for hedge work and 2 to 3 ft. apart for screen and windbreaks.

THE EVER-BLOOMING BUTTERFLY BUSH

1026. (**Summer Lilac**)—Free flowering. Blooms all summer. The *Buddleia* or *Everblooming Butterfly Bush* was one of the show plants of the San Francisco and San Diego expositions. It attracted unusual attention and was greatly admired by thousands. The *Buddleia* is a deciduous bush dying down in the winter. In the spring the top should be cut off quite close to the ground. The blooms come from the new wood produced through the summer. *Buddleia* is one of the most valuable plants either for border or specimen planting, blooming as it does late in the season, and continuing in bloom from the latter part of June until nipped by frost.

It is very rapid growing, and two years will make a large spreading bush, four to six feet high. It produces long, graceful stems which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently ten inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as fifty flower spikes, which increase



Golden Bell

CRAB (Bechtel's Double Flowering)

1027. (1)—Most beautiful of all the flowering Crabs; hardy. Trees of medium size are covered in early spring with large, beautiful double fragrant flowers, resembling small roses of a delicate pink. This is the ideal lawn tree for a small yard. 2 to 3 ft., 45c each. (exp.)

CYDONIA (Pyrus)

Hardy shrubs with handsome flowers in early spring. They are invaluable for border or garden planting, and make beautiful informal or clipped hedges. The fragrant fruits are often used for making a tart, delicate jelly. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil.

1028. **Japonica (Japan Quince)** (2)—A single shrub on the lawn is very attractive; brilliant crimson flowers, among the first in spring. Valuable for ornamental hedges. 1½ to 2 ft., bushy, 35c each; per 100, \$25.00. (exp.)

CORNUS (Dogwood)

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soils. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits which characterize most of the species they are very attractive objects in winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark of the young shoots and twigs. Valuable for borders and water-side planting.

1029. **Mas. (Cornell Cherry)** (2)—One of the earliest of spring blooming shrubs bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in early days of April. Bright red berries the size of small cherries. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each. (exp.)

1030. **Sanguinea. (Red-branched Dogwood)** (2)—Very conspicuous and ornamental. Bark in winter blood-red. 2 to 3 ft., 45c each. (exp.)

1031. **Siberica. (Siberian Red Osier)**—An upright shrub with bright blood-red branches. Native of Siberia. Flowers creamy white in numerous small flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue or bluish white. Usually 6 to 10 ft. tall. Very brilliant, especially in early spring when the bark is intensely colored. 2 to 3 ft. extra bushy, 40c each; 3 for \$1.10. 4 to 5 ft., extra bushy, 60c each; 3 for \$1.70. (exp.)

1032. **Stolonifera. (Red Osier Dogwood)**—May. Spreading habit; dark red bark and white berries. A very hardy shrub. 2 to 3 ft., bushy 45c each. (exp.)

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM

1033. (3)—A shrub-like plant which dies to the ground in winter, but comes up vigorously each spring. Bears attractive sprays of bright rose-colored flowers in September. 2-yr., 40c each; 3-yr., 50c each. (exp.)

DEUTZIAS

(Grows 2 to 4 feet; flowers in late spring.) Valuable shrubs, blooming in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers. Any variety, by express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.

1034. **Deutzia Candidissima**—Pure white, double flowers. Larger field plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

1035. **Deutzia Crenata Rosea Plena**—Flowers pink. Double.

1036. **Deutzia Gracilis**—Very desirable; flowers pure white. Single.



Deutzia

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA

1037. (Pearl Bush)—Flowers in late spring. Pure white. One of the most distinctively ornamental shrubs in cultivation. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.

FORSYTHIA

1038. Golden Bells, Forsythia—(Grows 5 to 10 feet.) A grand shrub. Foliage deep shining green, flowers bright yellow; one of the earliest to flower in the spring. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

CRATAEGUS

1039. Crus Gall (Cockspur Thorn) (3)—A broad, round-topped shrub or small tree with very spiny branches. The large clusters of white flowers are very showy, and contrast strikingly with the shining green leaves. The dull red fruits hang from the branches all winter. 2 to 3 ft., bushy, 60c each. (exp.)

HARDY HYDRANGEA

1040. (Paniculata)—It attains a height of four to eight feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of the last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plants are treated this way. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of. By express, 15c each; 2 for 25c; \$1.40 per doz.; large plants 25c; 3 for 60c; \$2.40 per doz. Large field-grown plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.15; \$3.75 per doz.

1041. Hydrangea Arborescens—Grandiflora Alba (Hills of Snow)—(Four to eight feet). This beautiful hardy American shrub is the finest addition to this class of plants found in many years. The blooms are very large, of pure snow-white color, resembling a little the hardy shrub so well known, the Snowball, in color and make-up, only they are much larger in size and much more striking. One of its most valuable features is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early in June through August, renders it a valuable plant not only to the florist, but to the owner of every garden. It is perfectly hardy, standing twenty degrees below zero. By express, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz. Strong plants, 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$2.40 per doz. Strong field-grown plants, two and three years old, 50c and \$1.00 each, by express only. Plants at 50c each, \$5.00 per doz. Plants at \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

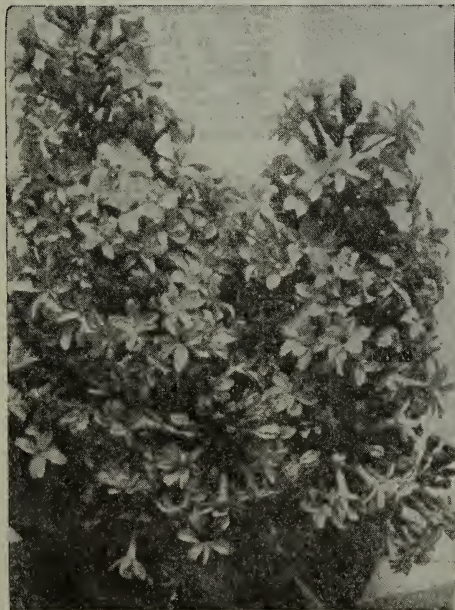
BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

1042. (Upright)—(Grows five to ten feet, flowers in spring.) One of the most shapely ornamental hedge plants to be found. Blossoms followed by bright, shiny berries. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz. Large size, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

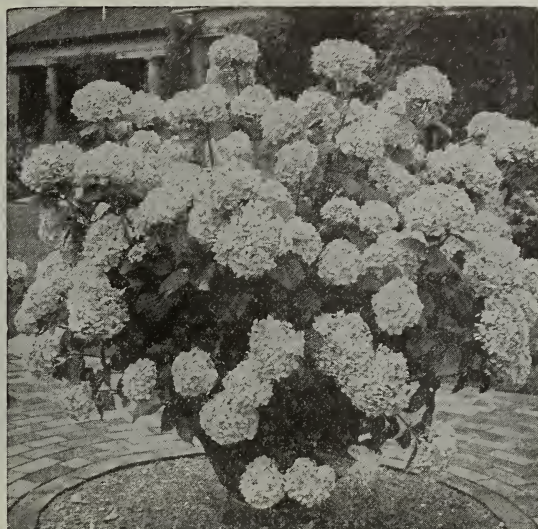
JAPANESE ROSE

1043. Kerria Japonica (Corchorus Japonica), Globe Flower—A shrub 4 to 6 feet tall, flowers in midsummer, native of Japan; leaves bright green, sharply toothed, fading in autumn with tones of yellow; flowers numerous, bright yellow, large and showy. A charming old-fashioned plant. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.

1044. Variegated Japanese Rose (Variegated-Leaved Kerria)—A dwarf form, flowering in midsummer, usually growing two to three feet high, with small leaves bordered with white. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.



Lilac



Hydrangea

LARGE FLOWERING FRAGRANT LILACS

Price, by express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

1045. Purple Lilac—(Common Lilac)—Grows four to six feet, flower in spring. A large upright shrub with heart-shaped, bright green leaves. Native of Europe. Flowers purple and deliciously fragrant.

1046. White Lilac—Grow four to six feet, flower in spring. Same habit of growth as Purple Lilac, but with white flowers.

1047. Persian Lilac—Grow four to six feet, flower in spring. Native of Persia. Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

1048. White Persian Lilac—Grow four to six feet, flower in spring. Delicate white, fragrant flowers.

MAHONIA

1049. Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Barberry or Oregon Grape)—A handsome ornamental shrub with compound leaves, the 5 to 9 leaflets dark lustrous green, spiny toothed. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring. Berries blue or nearly black. Hardy throughout most of the country, but requires some protection in the colder sections. One of the most desirable of low growing shrubs. The plants we furnish are balled and burlapped and therefore sure to get an early start. 2-yr., 50c each. (exp.)

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

These are extensively used for hedges and screens and are also planted among other shrubs for the beauty of their flowers and berries. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any fertile soil and stands clipping.

1050. (Amoor River South Privet) (2)—A large shrub with upright branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous, or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges. Very similar to the California Privet so universally used for hedging in the East, but unlike it here in that the Amoor is hardy. (exp.) Ask for prices.

1051. California Privet—Most popular hedge plant. Grows anywhere. Nice plants, 15 to 18 in., by express, 10c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per doz; 25 for \$1.00; \$4.00 per 100. 18 to 24 in., 12c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; 25 for \$1.25; \$5.00 per 100; 24 to 36 in., 25 for \$1.50; \$6 per 100. Plant six inches apart in single or double rows.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE

1052. Double White Syringa (Philadelphus—Bouquet de Blanc)—A fine double flowering variety, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet, having erect branches, completely covered with large and showy double white flowers. Very fragrant. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; large plants, 40c each.

1053. Syringa—Philadelphus (Common Mock Orange)—A hardy shrub with upright, over-arching branches, attaining height of six to eight feet. Leaves over-bright green, two to four inches long. Flowers creamy-white, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion in late spring. Very showy. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; \$1.15 per dozen; extra large plants, 40c; 3 for \$1.00.

1054. Golden Leaf Syringa (Golden Leaf Mock Orange)—A form of the Common Mock Orange with yellow foliage, much prized for its bright foliage effect. Grows 3 to 4 feet. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz; extra large plants, 40c; 3 for \$1.00.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

1055. (Calycanthus Floridus)—(Grows 5 to 8 feet.) Flowers in spring. An old favorite and well known for its strawberry-scented flowers. The flowers when fully open are about the size of a silver dollar, of a mahogany-brown color. Perfectly hardy. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

SNOWBERRY

1056. (Symphoricarpos Racemosus)—(Grows 3 to 5 feet; flowers through summer.) A well known shrub with small pink flowers and beautiful large white berries, that hang on the stems through the winter. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

ELEAGNUS—RUSSIAN OLIVE (Silver Thorn)

1057. Angustiflora (Russian Olive) (1)—A large shrub with silvery, often spiny branches. Leaves light green above, silvery white beneath, lanceolate. 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside, fragrant. Berries yellow, coated with silvery scales. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each. (exp.)

SUMACH (Rhus)

1058. Cotinus (Smoke Tree)—A small tree or large shrub with obovate leaves. Flowers pale purple, borne in loose panicles, the pedicels of which soon lengthen and become plumose, lending the smoky aspect which gave to the plant its common name. A highly ornamental object. In autumn the foliage assumes brilliant tones of red and yellow. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

1059. Glabra (Smooth Sumach)—A shrub or low tree with an open crown. Leaves compound, dark green above, whitened beneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers in large terminal panicle, soon followed by the crimson fruiting clusters, which persist all winter. Beautiful for massive effects. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

1060. (Cut Leaved Sumach)—Called the Elkhorn Sumach. Beautiful tree, low, 3 to 5 feet, spreading, shrubby growth. Leaves finely lacinated and graceful, often two feet in length by ten inches in width; color, green; stems, ebony-red. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

SPIREA

A large group of showy, free-flowering, hardy shrubs. Some of the species bloom in early spring, others in midsummer, while some produce their flowers from summer until fall. Prices except as noted: One-year plants, by express, 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$10 per 100. Larger plants, 2-year, field-grown, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100. Plant in a single row from one to three feet apart.

1061. Spirea Anthony Waterer—(Grows 2 to 3 feet flowers in summer.) A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers, one of the finest. By express, 20c; \$2.00 per doz.

1062. Spirea Prunifolia (Floerpleno)—(Grows 4 to 6 ft., flowers in spring.) A handsome arching form, very double showy white flowers. All shrubs shipped by express only. 20c; larger plants, 40c.

1063. Spirea Reevesii—(Grows 4 to 6 feet, flowers in spring.) Double flowering clusters of white flowers, 20c; larger plants, 40c.

1064. Spirea Billardi—(Grows 3 to 5 feet, flowers in summer.) Plume-like spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. 20c; larger plants, 40c.

1065. Spirea Van Houtte (Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath)—A grand and graceful arching shrub, leaves dark green. Flowers white; a beautiful specimen shrub.

1066. Spirea Thunbergii—A beautiful slender shrub with numerous slender branches, forming a dense feathery bush, 2 to 3 feet tall. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading in autumn with brilliant tones of orange and scarlet. Flowers pure white in late spring.

SNOWBALL
(Viburnum)

The Snowballs are one of the most useful shrubs, being very hardy and of good habit. They all have white flowers mostly on flat heads and with a few exceptions are noted for their handsome clusters of berries. The foliage frequently assumes brilliant and intense color tones in the autumn.



The proper planting of a few shrubs on your grounds will increase the value of your property a hundred fold more than the cost of the plants

1067. Japanese Snowball—Erect and compact, 5 to 8 feet high, flowering in June with large, white blossoms. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

1068. Common Snowball—(Grows 4 to 8 feet. Flowers in spring.) A grand hardy shrub with handsome flowers produced in large globular clusters. Is an old-time favorite. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

TAMARIX—(2)

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth; clothed in foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus.

Their delicate fringed flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red and so are very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders.

1069. Amurensis—A splendid new, hardy variety with silky pink tassels; flowers all summer. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each. (exp.)

1070. Hispidula Aestivalis—A new variety of vigorous growth. In May the branches are covered half their length with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers. Blooms for a long time. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each. (exp.)

WEIGELAS

VALUABLE SHRUBS

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May and June. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage. Height about 4 to 6 feet.

1071. Weigela Candida—Flowers pure white, produced in profusion in June. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; larger plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

1072. Weigela Rosea—One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; flowers pink, dwarf, admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; larger plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

1073. Weigela Rosea Variegata—Like the above variety except in color of foliage, which is a yellow and green variegation. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; larger plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

1074. Weigela Eva Rathke—(Blooms throughout summer.) Flowers of dark carmine-red. Distinct and fine. One of the choicest. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; larger plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

In the past the offers of shrubs by mail, post-paid, has necessitated sending reduced sized plants, and inasmuch as we can send much heavier plants when forwarded by express, at no increased cost in the price of the plants, we have decided to offer shrubs by express only, which will give our customers plants with practically a year's advance in growth.

SHRUBS SUITABLE
FOR HEDGES

Bush Honeysuckle, Hydrangea, Paniculata, Grandiflora, Japan Barberry, Lilacs, Privet, California and Amoor, Spirea Van Houtte.

ORDER NOW
WHILE OUR
STOCKS ARE
COMPLETE

The value of shrubs cannot be determined by their cost from us, as a few shrubs planted on your property will increase its value many times the cost of the shrubs. They are an unusually good investment. The same fact applies to the complete Landscaping of your grounds.

Raffia

Prices subject to market changes without notice.

Raffia is the name given to a long-leaved plant found on the island of Madagascar. As a weaving material it is ideal, combining as it does, softness and flexibility with great strength.

We can supply Raffia in natural and the following colors: Canary Yellow, Orange, Golden Brown, Seal Brown, Lavender, Violet, Black, Delft Blue, Navy Blue, Rose, Indian Red, Mahogany, Emerald Green, Olive Green.

Samples sent on request.

Prices.

	Bunch	¼ lb.	Lb.
Natural.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.55
Colors.....	.20	.35	1.10



Reeds (Rattan)

Reeds in natural colors only. Samples on request.

	Bunch	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 0.....	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.00
No. 1.....	.20	.50	1.80
No. 2.....	.20	.45	1.60
No. 3.....	.20	.45	1.50
No. 4.....	.20	.40	1.40
No. 5.....	.20	.35	1.20
No. 6.....	.15	.30	1.00
No. 7.....	.15	.30	.95
No. 8.....	.15	.30	.90
No. 9.....	.15	.25	.85
No. 5 Split.....	.20	.35	1.25
No. 6 Split.....	.20	.35	1.10
No. 6 Flat.....	.15	.30	1.00
Winding Reed.....	.20	.35	1.15

Indian Sweet Grass

Sweet Grass is an excellent basket-weaving material and may be combined with Raffia with charming effects. It possesses a delightful fragrance.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Basketry Supplies

Books—Illustrated books for making Baskets, 30c each postpaid and up.

Needles—for Raffia work. Nos. 18, 19, 20; 6 for 10c; 20c per pkt., postpaid.

Wood Bases

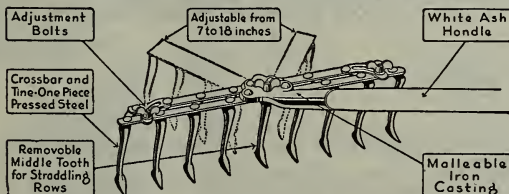
We have put in a stock of wooden bases for Reed Baskets, Trays, etc., made of 3-ply Birch bared for different sized reeds. Round, Oval, Square, Rectangular, and odd shapes for making work baskets, waste paper baskets, flower pot covers, serving trays, lemonade costers, etc.

Prices—We will quote prices on application. Please mention the article you wish to make. Also give us the approximate size and shape you prefer.

TRANSPORTATION.

Parcel Post or Express is extra on Basketry Supplies, except where we mention "postpaid." If you wish shipment to go forward by parcel post, please include postage to cover that item. Include postage for one additional pound to cover weight of packing. Parcels weighing four ounces or more require postage at the pound rate.

PULL EASY ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR



The handiest little garden tool that ever sunk its teeth into Mother Earth. It has the perfect balance or "hang" which is necessary to any tool and which enables one to use it for a long time without tiring the arms. The handle is 4½ feet long. Teeth are of one piece cold pressed steel and are unbreakable. Ask for pamphlet.

F. O. B. Wichita.

	Each
Pull Easy Cultivator.....	\$1.25
Pull Easy, Jr., Cultivator.....	.55
Pull Easy Wheel Cultivator.....	2.50

STEEL GARDEN TROWELS

A steel garden trowel is a necessity, and one should be in every home. Wood handles.

	Steel Blade	Wt.	Each	Post-paid
Style B.....	5½ in.	6½ oz.	\$0.20	\$0.25
Style C.....	5½ in.	6½ oz.	.15	.20
Style D.....	6 in.	4½ oz.	.15	.20
Style E.....	6 in.	8½ oz.	.25	.30
Style H.....	5 in.	4½ oz.	.25	.30

Lenox Improved Sprayer for Indoor Plants

Just the Thing to Save the Plants

SPRAYING INDOOR PLANTS

FOR INDOOR SPRAYING UNDER THE LEAVES

Sent complete for 50¢ Postpaid



A mist like spray covering every part of the plant.

THE THING LONG NEEDED Just what mother was long looking for.

Spraying Under the Leaves.

For spraying plants indoors and out, for insects and dust, the LENOX IMPROVED SPRAYER is the most serviceable for both the house and garden. House plants generally suffer from lack of moisture, such as rain or the morning dew gives them. This produces a misty shower that supplies the plant most naturally and completely, as absolutely necessary to real success with house plants.



"Norcross" Cultivator - - Hoes and Weeders

Will cultivate closer to plants without injuring them than any other type of implement known, leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled.

The sharp, tapering shovels enter the ground easily and are so arranged, one with another, as to literally tear up every inch of the soil from one to five inches deep, as required.

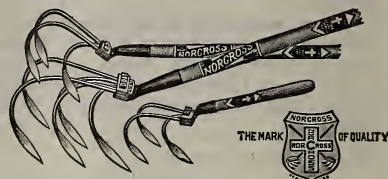
Detachable steel prongs, malleable head, extra high grade handles. Finely finished throughout.

Three sizes, suited to both men and women, and the average cost is only that of a common hoe.

THREE SIZES AND PRICES.

	Each
5-prong, 4 ft. handle, wt. 3 lbs.	\$1.25
3-prong, 4 ft. handle, wt. 2 lbs.85
"Midget," 9-inch handle, wt. 12 ounces.50

(Midget by Parcel Post, prepaid, for 60 cents.)



The Cyclone Seed Sower



The Cyclone Jr. Seed Sower.—Embodies all the principal features for even distribution of seeds, as found in our time-tested Cyclone Seeders. It is, however, built on slightly different principles. High in Value, Low in Price. **Each, \$1.25.**

It is the greatest labor and seed saving invention of the age. The working principles are a novelty of simplicity, the results of more than twenty-five years of careful study. It is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. It will sow Alfalfa, Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Red-Top, Turnip, Millet, Kaffir, Cane, Cotton and all other grains and seeds perfectly even, any desired amount per acre, and from thirty to sixty acres a day. Full instructions and directions on every machine. **Price, \$1.50.**

Spraying

Spraying is a recognized part of fruit growing and gardening and the more frequently it is done the more profitable the crops produced.

A great many orchards are infested with San Jose Scale, which, if permitted to remain on the trees, will increase very rapidly in one year, and within a two-year period will destroy many of the trees unless proper spraying is done to control the scale.

It is not difficult to destroy San Jose Scale if one will carefully spray the trees with Lime Sulphur Solution.

If the trees are badly affected, it is possible that it will be necessary to spray in the fall after the leaves have fallen from the trees, and again spray the second time in the spring before the leaf-buds open.

It is not safe to spray with Lime Sulphur Solution after the trees have grown leaves in the spring, because sometimes the leaves will be badly burned, thus impairing the growth of leaves and fruit.

Lime-Sulphur Solution



Lime-Sulphur Solution is effective in destroying San Jose Scale by reason of its caustic properties. Use one gallon Lime-Sulphur Solution, seven to nine gallons of water, for spraying trees while dormant.

For San Jose Scale spray every part of the trunk and branches after the leaves are off in the fall and the tree is dormant, using one part Lime-Sulphur Solution to eight parts of water. Then again in the spring before the leaf-buds open. It will be profitable to make two sprayings for scale if you can spare the time. With proper spraying your trees will be clean and you will secure larger, cleaner and more perfect fruit.

Liquid Lime Sulphur can only be shipped when no danger of freezing.

Prices: Gallon, 75c; 5-gallon can, \$2.40; barrels containing about 50 gallons, \$11.50 each. Prices subject to market changes without notice.

Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulphur

It requires 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. The best manner to mix Dry Lime Sulphur with water is to run a small quantity of water into barrel or tank, put in enough Dry Lime Sulphur (at the rate of 10 pounds to 50 gallons water), start the agitator and run in water until barrel or tank is filled; by this time the Dry Lime Sulphur will be in solution.

Prices Dry Lime Sulphur	
1-lb. cartons.	\$.25
5-lb. drums.90
10-lb. drums.	1.60
25-lb. drums.	\$ 3.50
50-lb. drums.	6.50

Arsenate of Lead

DIRECTIONS—Mix with a small quantity of water the required amount of lead paste and pour into spray tank, keeping well stirred. Three (3) pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste to 50 gallons of water should be effective for the destruction of most insects, and should be repeated when spraying is directed against a number of pests. If the consumer is spraying against Grown Canker Worm, which requires a stronger solution, from 5 to 6 pounds of Arsenate of Lead Paste to 50 gallons of water may be used.

Arsenate of Lead—Paste

Prices	
	Each
5-lb. pails.	\$1.65
25-lb. pails.	5.25
100-lb. keg.	18.25
300-lb. barrel (per 100 pounds).	\$17.00
600-lb. barrel (per 100 pounds).	16.50



Dry Arsenate of Lead

One pound of "Dry Arsenate" will do the work of two or three pounds of Paste Arsenate and be more effective because it is a perfect dry, fine, white powder and does not contain 50 per cent of water.

It mixes easily and readily in water. No working up to prepare for the spray tank. No straining. It is only necessary to shake the proportional amount into the spray tank. **One pound to 50 gallons of water**

Prices	
	Each
1/2-lb. package.	\$.30
1-lb. package.55
5-lb. can.	2.15
25-lb. drum.	9.75
50-lb. drum.	\$19.00
100-lb. drum.	36.00
200-lb. drum (per 100 pounds).	35.50

Ask for pamphlet on Dry Arsenate.

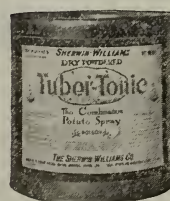
Poison.—Arsenate of Lead is an arsenical poison when taken internally.

Antidote.—Give promptly any emetic; warm, salty water or mustard and large doses of castor oil.

Will quote prices on **Paris Green** upon receipt of inquiry.

Tuber-Tonic

A Combined Insecticide and Fungicide (in dry form) for Potato Spraying



Tuber-Tonic is a finely divided dry powder which is intended for use against the potato bug and similar insects, as well as a preventive of blight. The quantity to be used is effected to a greater or less degree by climatic and other conditions, and it is necessary to use judgment in its application.

For average requirements place from 1 1/2 to 3 pounds of Dry Tuber-Tonic in a pail and add rapidly and at one time, with constant stirring, three gallons of water. Stir thoroughly and pass through a sieve before putting into spray tank, adding 47 gallons of water. **Price per one pound can, 55c.** Not available.

Antidote.—Send for doctor. Induce vomiting with an emetic, such as mustard and warm water, or by tickling the throat with finger or a feather. Procure at the drug store hydrated oxide of iron or a mixture of chloride of iron and magnesia and take freely.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

PRICES:

1 oz.—\$0.25—makes 6 gallons spray
 ½ lb.— 0.75— " 40 to 120 gals. spray
 2 lb.— 2.50— " 160 to 500 " "
 10 lb.—10.75— " 800 to 2500 " "



The Century Barrel Sprayer

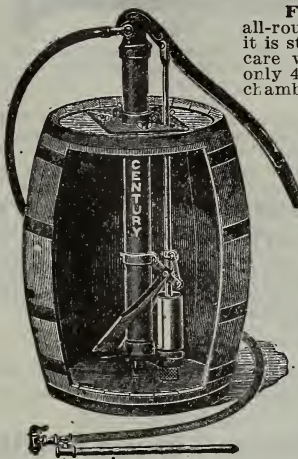


Fig. 645.—The Century is the best all-round Barrel Sprayer on the market; it is strong and durable and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The Cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed.

A special mechanical agitator is provided. The Century No. 2 is made with 2½-inch cylinder; length of stroke, 4½ inches. All working parts are brass and the Century is provided with special packing. Shipping weight, pump only, boxed, about 75 pounds.

Fig. 645, Outfit A, with 12½-foot section of ½-inch hose and Demorel nozzle, with pole connection, \$16.25; barrel not included.

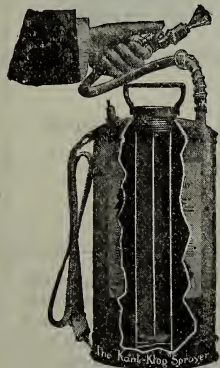
Complete Deming Sprayer catalog will be furnished on request.

SUCCESS BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP — With 3 feet of hose and nozzle, \$5.50.

Hammond's Slugshot

Used from ocean to ocean. A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable for use against Currant Worms, Potato Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Chicken Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. **F. O. B. Wichita, 1-lb. cartons, 25c; 5-lb. packages, 65c; postage extra.**

"Kant Klog" Sprayer



Style G

The "Kant-Klog" comes in two styles—Style G has thumb pressure Spring Hose-Cock. Style B has lever pressure Spring Hose-Cock.

Sprays trees, all kinds of small fruits and garden vegetables, disinfectants, white-wash and many other uses.

PRICES

Style G — With galvanized steel body..... **\$6.25**
 Style G — With polished brass body..... **\$9.60**
 Style B — With galvanized steel body..... **\$6.65**
 Style B — With polished brass body..... **\$10.00**

The Standard Spray Pump

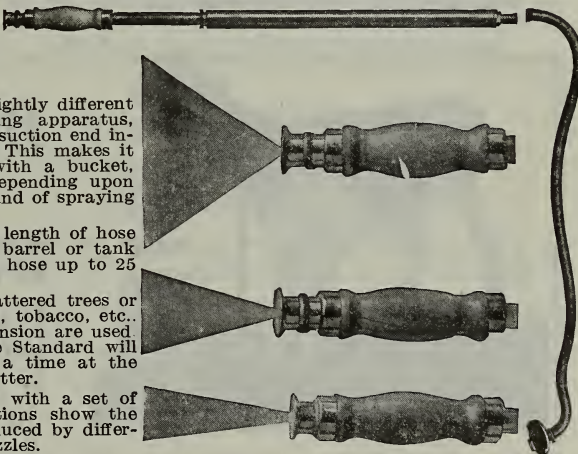
The Standard is made entirely of Brass. No Leather Packings. No Iron Castings to Rust or Decay. Nothing to Get Out of Order.

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a 3½-foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

For spraying young or scattered trees or truck crops such as potatoes, tobacco, etc., the knapsack and short extension are used. With these attachments, the Standard will spray potatoes one row at a time at the rate of an acre an hour or better.

The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles. The illustrations show the different kinds of spray produced by different combinations of these nozzles.



WHAT THE STANDARD WILL DO

Spray orchards, large or small.
 Spray vineyards and bushes.
 Spray potatoes and all truck crops.
 Spray whitewash.
 Spray cattle dip and disinfectants.
 Spray the tallest fruit trees FROM THE GROUND.
 Saves OVER HALF THE TIME and does its work thoroughly.

PRICE LIST OF SPRAY NOZZLES AND POLES

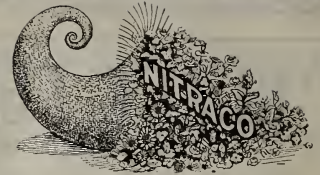
	Each
The Standard with 3½ feet hose and full set of nozzles.....	\$4.50
Knapsack attachments.....	2.50
Extra hose, per foot.....	.15
No. 3, or mist nozzle.....	.50
Simplex nozzle.....	.85
Simplex Angle nozzle.....	.85
Bordeaux nozzle.....	1.00
High pressure ½-in. hose, per foot..	.19
Hardy Orchard Gun.....	12.50
"Hilo" Spray Rod.....	5.50
10 ft. bamboo, brass lined, spray poles.....	3.50
The above with angle cut off.....	4.50
Ask for Hardy Spray Pump Catalog.	

Sprayers

The Misty.—A tin sprayer. Useful around dairy barns and for spraying hen houses and disinfecting. 50c each at purchaser's expense.

The Rapid.—A galvanized sprayer. 75c each at purchaser's expense.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in raising poultry we will be glad to have you write us about getting started. The demand for poultry and eggs is very great and prices high. Write us today.



Failure with legumes is usually due to lack of bacteria. In "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture we sent you **billions** of these necessary nitrogen-gathering germs, packed in proper food to keep them alive, active and healthy.

A green manure crop inoculated with "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture provides a **richer** humus in **far greater volume** than does a non-inoculated legume.

There is a **special strain for each legume**. In ordering **be sure to name the crop**.

NITRAGIN PRICES

Garden size.....	For Peas, Beans, and Sweet Peas, shipping weight, 4 oz.....	\$.30
1/4-acre size.....	Shipping weight, 4 oz.....	.50
1-acre size.....	Shipping weight, 8 oz.....	1.00
2-acre size.....	Shipping weight, 2 lbs.....	1.80
5-acre size.....	Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs.....	4.00
10-acre size.....	Shipping weight, 5 lbs.....	7.50

F. O. B. Wichita. Express extra. Parcel post, 10c per acre extra.

Order "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture with your seed.

NITRACO has been evolved after years of study of the Fertilizer business and the demands of the gardening public, and is designed to be the most perfect and complete Fertilizer placed upon the market.

It is so compounded that it may be termed the "Universal Fertilizer" and can be applied with safety to any soil in any climate, to

ANYTHING THAT GROWS

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Potash, 2 per cent.

	Retail
1-lb. carton.....	\$.25
5-lb. carton.....	.75
10-lb. bags.....	1.25
25-lb. bags.....	2.50
50-lb. bags.....	4.50
100-lb. bags.....	6.00

We Sell Armour's Helmet Brand Fertilizers

Figure with us now for Fertilizers to be used on Oats, Corn, Vegetables and Grass in the spring, and in June or July correspond with us for Fertilizer to be used on Wheat in the fall.

We believe in the judicious use of barn-yard manure and green crops plowed under to supply humus.

Lawn and Garden Fertilizer.—Lawn Grass is a heavy feeder; will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark-green color and velvety appearance unless it is suitably fed.



Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Complete Milk-Equal

is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as an ordinary "feed" or "meal."

It contains all the elements of milk and when properly prepared becomes a "baby food" for calves.

It is just the thing for weaning calves as soon as they can be taken away from the cow.

It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion.

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Equal



Don't take chances on losing your young pigs at weaning time or allowing them to become runts. This is the time they need an easy, gradual change from the sow to the pasture, and it will pay you to see that they make the change on Blatchford's Pig Meal.

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags



Your "baby chicks," once started on this imitation milk, will grow rapidly and thrive vigorously. Bowel trouble is unknown to chicks given a few weeks' start on this complete milk-equal. It contains Blatchford's Calf Meal, thoroughly steam-cooked.

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags

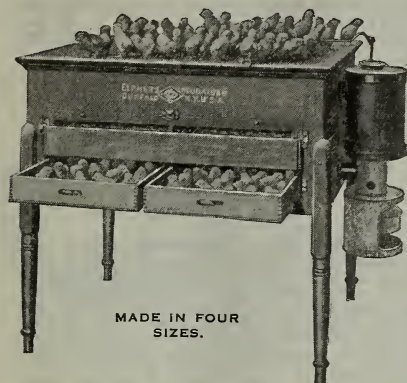


When three months old start your pullets gradually on Blatchford's Egg Mash. This will make early layers of them beginning at five to six months old. By continuing on this perfectly balanced mash they become vigorous layers owing to surplus nourishment received.

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags

WRITE FOR PRICES; ALSO FOR THE BLATCHFORD BOOKLET NO. 17

POULTRY SUPPLIES



Standard Cyphers Incubators

The CYPHERS INCUBATOR is known as the "business incubator of the age." It has **won its way** in all parts of the world because it gives the **best results**. It is used on more Government Agricultural Experiment Stations, on more large Practical Poultry Plants, on more Successful Egg Farms, and by more prominent Poultry Fanciers than all other makes combined. It hatches a **larger percentage** of the eggs entrusted to it, and produces **larger, stronger, healthier** and more **vigorous** chicks and ducklings than any other incubator ever built. This is CYPHERS guaranty.

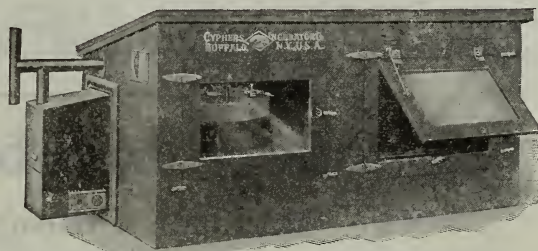
CYPHERS INCUBATORS are built to **hatch and to last**. With proper care—the same care you would give a valuable piece of household furniture—a Standard Cyphers will last an ordinary lifetime. They are **guaranteed to last ten years** without repairs. We make this guarantee because they **have lasted** much longer than this—and are still doing first-class work.

These are machines that **for fifteen years** and more have been recognized as the "standard hatchers of the world." Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in **successful use in every civilized country on the globe**. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work **in all climates**, under **widely different conditions**, in the hands of all sorts of people. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows: **70 eggs, price complete, \$16.00; 144 eggs, price complete, \$23.50; 244 eggs, price complete, \$41.00; 390 eggs, price complete, \$49.00.** Satisfaction, or your money back.

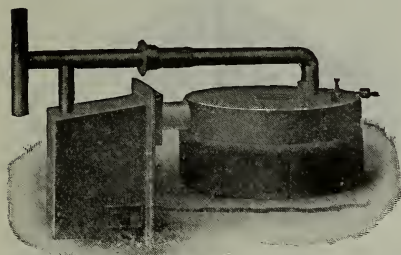
Cyphers Portable Brooding Hover

The Self-Regulating and Self-Ventilating, all-metal Portable Hover, illustrated herewith, is a modification of the Adaptable Hover, as manufactured and sold by the Cyphers Incubator Company for years, and embodies the long-tested principles of that widely-popular device.

This type of Hover is designed strictly for **indoor use**—that is, it should never be operated out in the open, where it will be **exposed directly** to wind and storm. It is meant for use in a room of a dwelling or any similar apartment, in an ordinary poultry house, in a brooding house, in a colony house or in a good-sized colony coop. **\$10.00 f. o. b. Wichita.**



Standard Cyphers Outdoor Brooder (Style B)
\$22.50 f. o. b. Wichita



Cyphers Adaptable Hover

Cyphers Adaptable Hover and Standard Fire-Proof Brooder Heater

As the name indicates, this efficient device is "adaptable" for use anywhere that chicks can be housed with safety, and it will do its work under widely varying conditions. It is constructed entirely of non-combustible material.

The adaptable Hover is especially recommended for use in continuous brooding houses, containing pens or chick runways side by side.

It may also be used separately to excellent advantage as a brooding device in colony coops, in portable houses and in home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, piano boxes or organ cases, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders, provided they are 26 inches high and of fairly large dimensions otherwise. **\$10.00 f. o. b. Wichita.**

The International Sanitary Hover Can Be Used Anywhere

It is especially suitable for use in colony brooders; but it can be used with equally good results in a hen-house, pen, barn, stable, piano box, or even a dry goods box. It can be picked up and carried around with ease.

The International Sanitary Hover provides 450 square inches of hovering space—200 square inches more than any other hover.

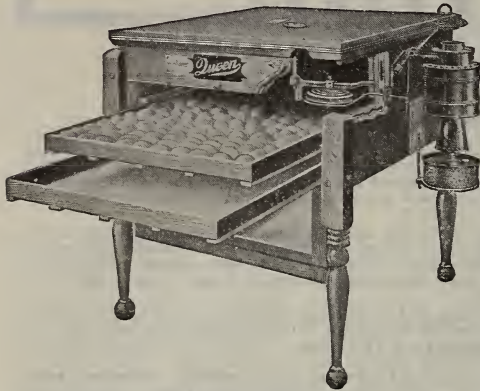
Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small backyard poultry raiser as for large poultry plants. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for business wherever placed. All that is necessary is to place the hover in the colony house and light the lamp. And the easiest way to set it up is to set it down. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling in mud or dust to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of platforms.

This hover is constructed of heavy galvanized iron and is always sanitary, for no mites or other vermin can collect around it, as there are no cracks or crevices for them to find shelter. It can be easily cleaned and sprayed when necessary, and will last a lifetime, and give perfect brooding service every day of that time. It is only necessary to lift the thermometer to ascertain the temperature under the hover. Many of our customers tell us that they raised 94, 96, 98 and some even 100 per cent of the baby chicks put under the hover. One customer says: "It has the old hen beaten a mile." But while the hover has been built on the principle of the mother hen heat, it has many advantages that the old hen does not have.

Write for illustrated booklet or call and examine the hovers. We shall be pleased to show them to you. **Price, complete, \$9.00 each, f. o. b. Wichita.**



Queen Incubators



Queen Incubator

The results secured from Queen Incubators and Brooders have proven satisfactory to every one.

In most incubators equipped with wafer thermostats the wafer holder or bracket is attached to the side of the incubator and the wafer is held in one position only, and when taking the tray of eggs from such machine, it often happens that some of the shells of the larger eggs are cracked because they strike wafer holder. **This trouble is avoided in the Queen Incubator.** Because the wafer holder in the QUEEN can be adjusted—raised or lowered as the operator of the machine desires—to accommodate different size or kind of eggs.

Much less oil is required for the lamp in operating the QUEEN Incubator because the heater jacket protects the heater from cool air, making it possible for the water to heat quicker and maintain the heat longer. The heater jacket is so constructed that the heat from the lamp is used twice.

PRICES

No. 1 Queen, 75-egg, 60 lbs.	\$17.50	No. 3 Queen, 165-egg, 80 lbs.	\$29.50
No. 2 Queen, 125-egg, 70 lbs.	24.50	No. 4 Queen, 250-egg, 100 lbs.	39.50

Delivered to your station in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa or Nebraska at above prices. Add 50 cents for Oklahoma and Arkansas, \$1 for Texas and \$1.50 for New Mexico points.

Shipping weight.

Shipping weight.

Queen Brooders

Lamp Heated

PRICES

No. 10—125-chick, outdoor.	\$24.50
No. 11—165-chick, outdoor.	27.00
No. 12—250-chick, outdoor.	29.50

Queen Colony Brooders

Coal Burning

Gasproof and Fireproof.—There is no possibility of gas escaping below the hover to harm the chicks, because all drafts are located above the hover and are so arranged that all gas and smoke must go out through the smoke pipe. The corrugations allow free passage of air underneath the stove which takes away all possibility of overheating of the floor or litter. The asbestos board lining makes it doubly safe.

F. O. B. Wichita

No. 1— 600-chick size.	\$17.50
No. 2—1200-chick size.	21.50

Buckeye Incubators and Brooders

The Buckeye Colony Brooder—"Coal Burning"

NOTHING TO BREAK—NOTHING TO WEAR OUT

A brooder that enables any poultryman to care for one thousand chicks with about the same amount of time and labor that it formerly took to care for one hundred.

A brooder that provides a constant, correct temperature, a constant supply of pure, fresh air, plenty of exercise and no possible chance for crowding—every essential for the welfare of the growing chicks—with such automatic regularity that all possibility of the many unfavorable conditions so commonly found in other brooders is entirely eliminated.

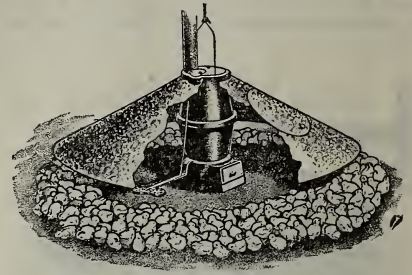
A brooder that burns hard or soft coal and entirely eliminates all the labor and worry that have always attended the older type of lamp-heated brooders.

A brooder that requires no more attention than is required for one oil lamp. The stove is filled with coal once a day and the ashes shaken down twice a day—that is positively all the attention this brooder requires.

A brooder that can be operated in any room—in any temperature—with the same uniformly satisfactory results.

A brooder that will care for the chicks from the time they leave the incubator until they are ready for the laying house.

A brooder that will care for one hundred, five hundred or one thousand chicks with the same uniformly satisfactory results.



Buckeye Colony Brooder

F. O. B. Wichita

No. 18— 500-chick size.	\$17.50
No. 19—1000-chick size.	21.50

Buckeye Incubators

Hot Water System—F. O. B. Wichita

No. 1—Standard, 120-egg.	\$24.50
No. 16—Style E, 120-egg.	18.50

Buckeye Portable Brooders

It is portable and can be satisfactorily operated anywhere—in a brooder house, in a colony house, on a barn floor, in a piano box, or any other place where the drinking water does not freeze. No flues to connect—no platforms to erect.

THEY HOVER AT THE CURTAIN

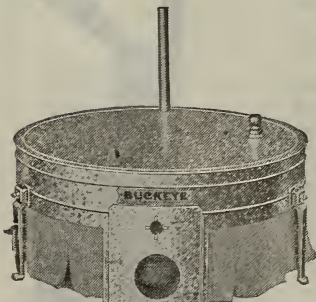
That's why the chicks never crowd. The reflected radiation from the lamp, together with the direct radiation from the canopy overhead, produces those same ideal conditions that we find in the Standard Coal Burner. The chicks hover in circles, around the outside edges, and each individual chick selects the spot that is best suited to his comfort. Being warmest at the curtain, there is no incentive for the chicks to seek the center and, consequently, there is no inclination to "crowd" or "pile."

These conditions spell absolute comfort, and absolute comfort plus fresh air are the conditions which promote **health and rapid development.**

That's why we can sell the Buckeye Brooder under such a positive guarantee to you.

F. O. B. Wichita

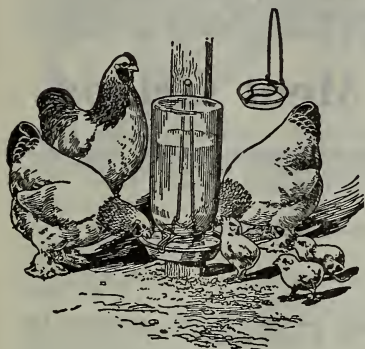
No. 20— 60-chick size.	\$7.50
No. 21—100-chick size.	9.50
No. 22—150-chick size.	12.50



Buckeye Portable Hover

The "All-Rite" Sanitary Fountain and Feeder

AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND FOUNTAIN



Clean, pure water is life to the chicks. Foul, dirty and stale water is sure death. Which are your chicks getting? Which would you rather have them drink?

The "All-Rite" is hung up out of the dirt and litter. Chicks cannot possibly foul it. They cannot get into it to get wet; they cannot get any dirt into it. It feeds water, grit, grain, mixed chick feed, etc.

It is easy to fill; simply snap out the bottom pan, fill the jar, snap the pan on again and invert. There is no need of removing the jar from the wire holder. It is strong and substantially made and folds up compactly for shipment.

Made with wire holder for any size Mason fruit jars.

A two-quart fountain holds sufficient water, grit or grain for twelve or fifteen hens.

Increase your profits by saving the chicks.

Two sizes of pans, one for chicks, the other for grown fowls. Price, chick size, 15c each; 2 for 25c; postage extra, 7 cents each. Weight 3 lbs. per dozen. Hen size, 20c each; 2 for 35c; postage extra, 8c each. Weight, 4 lbs. per dozen. We do not include jars with the "All-Rite" Fountain and Feeder.

Tested Thermometers

The best incubator or brooder is useless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers. A large number of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometers listed herein are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested and seasoned before they are shipped.

Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometer.—Engraved tube, every fifth line and figure stamped on the scale. Each one accompanied by makers' certificate of accuracy. Each, \$1.25.

PRICES.

Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, 75c each; postpaid, 90c.

Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, 65c each; postpaid, 75c.

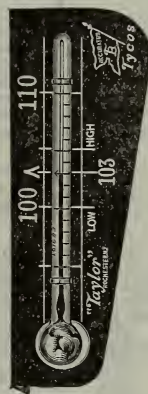
Thermometers for general use, tin frame, 75c each.

High grade Thermometers for general use, \$1.25 each.

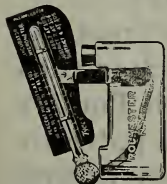
Hotbed Thermometers, \$1.25 each.

Frost Alarm Thermometers.—We can supply Frost Alarm Thermometers for the orchard in different sizes. Prices a matter of correspondence.

Glass Floating Dairy Thermometers.—Glass cylinder, printed card board, flat scale, large, easy reading figures, mercury tubes shot weighted, guaranteed to float upright. Scale 10 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. 75c each, 90c postpaid.



Tycos Incubator Hygrometer



Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for want of proper moisture conditions. The importance of a correct percentage of moisture during incubation has made the Tycos Incubator Hygrometer as essential as the Tycos Incubator Thermometer. Neither takes the place of the other, but together they give the practical poultry raiser all facts required for successfully regulating the heat and moisture of an incubator.

Brass oxidized brass scale, white filled figures and graduations, glass cistern, silk wick.

Complete with directions. Each, \$2.25, postpaid.

Leg Bands



Champion



Convenient

Champion Leg Bands.—Aluminum. Prices, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c.

Convenient Leg Band.—This Leg Band is well named, because it is a very convenient band to use. In ordering, use following table of sizes. No. 3, Asiatic Males and Small Turkeys. No. 4, American Males, Large Asiatic Females. No. 6, Asiatic Females, Minorca Males, etc. No. 7, American Females and Leghorn Males. No. 10, Leghorn and Mediterranean Females. Prices, postpaid, 12 for 25c; 25 for 40c; 100 for \$1.25.

Climax Leg Bands.—This is the original wire band, with aluminum tag. They are numbered 1 to 100. Not more than 3 numbers or letters can be stamped on each tag. They are not made in pigeon sizes. Prices, prepaid by mail or express—12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c. Use following table of sizes:

Table	No. 1—For Bantams and small Mediterraneans.
of	No. 2—Mediterranean Females.
Sizes	No. 3—Mediterranean Males, American Females.
	No. 4—Large American Females, small American Males and Asiatic Females.
	No. 5—American Males, Asiatic Females, small Asiatic Males, Turkeys.
	No. 6—Asiatic Males and Tom Turkeys.

Double Clinch Leg Bands.—Is a popular band, which is provided with a strong and secure fastener. It is made in both poultry and pigeon sizes—in aluminum only. Prices by prepaid mail or express—12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c. Use above table of sizes.

Seamless Pigeon Bands.—Are made of pure aluminum. Made in three sizes—Nos. 1, 2, 3. Prices postpaid—12 for 30c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50.

Moe's Self-Locking Leg Bands

Simple, durable and rust-proof. Any size from pigeons to turkeys. Can be removed only by destroying the band. Prices, prepaid—12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 100 for \$1.00, postpaid. State size wanted.

The Pilling Farmer's Caponizing Set



Price Complete Set of Instruments in velvet-lined case, \$3.50 per set, postpaid.

With easy-to-use directions.



PILLING LANDSDOWNE POULTRY MARKER

Look at illustration and see how easy it is to use. Large or small size sent postpaid. 35 cents.

PETTY'S PERFECT POCKET POULTRY PUNCH

All steel. Nickel plated.

Punches clean. Hole right size. Will not bruise the foot. Price, 35 cents

postpaid.



Egg Boxes



THE EYRIE

A box that is self-locking cannot be tampered with, impossible to pilfer after it is filled. Placing the handle in socket locks the box. You can stand on it after locked without damage to contents.

Prices, F. O. B. Wichita.

THE ANDERSON

Constructed on same general principle as Eyrie, but seals instead of self-locking.

PRICES

Each	Per doz.
EYRIE.	
No. 1, 15-egg size.....	\$.25 \$2.10
No. 2, 30-egg size.....	.35 3.00
ANDERSON.	
No. 3, 15-egg size.....	.20 1.85
No. 4, 30-egg size.....	.30 2.90
No. 5, 50-egg size.....	.40 4.10
No. 6, 100-egg size.....	.60 6.50

THE SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX

Is shipped to you folded flat and very easily set up. Made from Corrugated Paper throughout. It is lighter and much more convenient than wooden boxes and in some instances the amount saved in Express Charges alone will pay for the box.

Each	Price	Weight.
Per doz.	Per doz.	
25 chicks, size 12x 6x5.....	\$0.25 \$2.00	6 1/2 lbs.
50 chicks, size 12x12x5.....	.35 2.75	14 lbs.
100 chicks, size 24x12x5.....	.50 4.50	22 lbs.

SEFTON PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

Similar in construction to Anderson. Two layers corrugated paper to protect the eggs from damage.

Each	Dozen	Weight
Postpaid	Postage	per
Extra		Dozen
One Dozen size.....	\$.15 \$1.00	10 lbs.
Two Dozen size.....	.20 1.40	13 lbs.
Three Dozen size.....	.25 1.75	17 lbs.
Four Dozen size.....	.30 2.30	20 lbs.
Five Dozen size.....	.35 2.70	23 lbs.

Special Notice.—Eyrie, Anderson and all Sefton boxes are packed complete in lots of one dozen. An extra charge of 25c will be made if orders necessitate rebundling. Samples 35c each, postpaid. Prices F. O. B. Wichita.

Meat Meals, Grits, Etc.

Today's Prices Subject to Market Changes

	100 lbs.	Pound
Blood Meal.....	\$8.00	12 1/2c
Blue Ribbon Meat Meal.....	5.00	10c
Dold's Meat Scraps.....	5.00	10c
Dold's Digester Tankage.....	5.00	10c
Linseed Oil Cake Meal.....	3.75	5c
Cotton Seed Meal.....	3.50	5c
Crushed Oyster Shells.....	1.00	2c
Mica Crystal Grit.....	1.35	2c
Crys-co Grit.....	1.00	2c
Fine Ground Bone.....	3.75	5c
Coarse Ground Bone.....	3.75	5c
Alfalfa Meal.....	2.25	

We carry a complete line of Poultry Supplies and will appreciate your inquiries for anything you may need. Booklets and catalogs mailed upon request.

Poultry Feeds

On account of the scarcity of grains we are unable to quote prices on Poultry Feeds at the time this book goes to press. We will handle **Hen Feed**. We issue a **Pink Price List** during the spring season which will show brands and quote prices of Poultry Feeds, including Hemp, Canary, Sunflower, Cracked Kafir, Cracked Milo, Cracked Cane and Millet, also Seeds. Mailed upon request.

Darling's Meat Crisps

A clean, wholesome Meat Scrap. After being cooked in the most careful and thorough manner, the feed is pressed in tremendous hydraulic presses to take out every possible bit of grease and moisture. Darling's Meat Crisps are uniformly ground in 3 sizes—fine, medium and coarse.

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein (minimum).....	75 per cent
Fat (minimum).....	1/2 to 1 per cent
Fibre (minimum).....	2 per cent

Put up in 3-lb. packages for 40c; 6 1/2-lb. packages for 75c; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50. F. O. B. Wichita.

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD

THE ORIGINAL POULTRY MUSTARD IN AMERICA.

Is made of Mustard flour produced from the finest imported Mustard Seeds, blended and prepared specially for use with poultry. Not a "remedy," or a "cure-all," but Mustard to mix with wet or dry mash.

FEED IT REGULARLY

Send to The R. T. FRENCH COMPANY, Mustard Street, Rochester, N. Y., the manufacturers, your name and they will gladly furnish you, free of charge, a 32-page booklet giving Mr. Ralph Allen's experiments in England, lasting over a period of two years. Also the experiences of the most famous American poultry raisers, in relation to the use of Mustard with poultry and its effect on egg production.

Don't experiment with counterfeits or substitutes. Insist on FRENCH'S. Packed in small sealed packages for trial and sold by

ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO.

French's Poultry Mustard will put your flock in excellent condition, help supply the properties needed during the moulting season and cold weather and fill the basket with eggs. French's Poultry Mustard is put up in 1 1/2, 3, 5 and 10-lb. sealed moisture-proof packages, 25-lb. pails and 100 to 200-lb. barrels.

If wanted by parcel post (small size packages), include postage; otherwise we will forward by express.

PRICES

	Each	Shipping Weight
1 1/2-lb. package.....	\$.45	2 lbs.
3-lb. package.....	.75	4 lbs.
5-lb. package.....	1.25	7 lbs.
10-lb. package.....	2.40	12 lbs.
25-lb. pails.....	6.00	30 lbs.
100-lb. barrels.....	23.00	
200-lb. barrels (per 100 lbs.).....	22.50	

F. O. B. Wichita

RAISE MORE POULTRY

Meatless days have caused a great demand for Poultry and Eggs which in turn has caused high prices for both Poultry and Eggs. You will be doing a patriotic service and will profit greatly by raising more poultry NOW.

pratt's

ANIMAL and POULTRY REGULATORS and REMEDIES

BABY HICK FOOD

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK

Healthy stock and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving



Pratt's Poultry Regulator

25-lb. pail, \$2.50; packages, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

This is not a special offer, because at the regular price you get more for your money when you buy



Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant

\$1.50 a gallon.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases. Sold also in quart cans at 50c and half gallon cans at 90c.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing, and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

Pratt's Baby Chick Food

14 lbs. for \$1.20. Packages, 30 and 60c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs about a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.



Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dustbaths, incubators and elsewhere in a day's time by using



Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer

25c and 50c.

Effective, non-poisonous, nonirritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer. Will kill lice on horses, cattle, dogs, cats and plants.

Don't let ROUP cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

Pratt's Roup Remedy

Tablets or Powder, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.



To protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, it is only necessary to give

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy

25c and 50c.

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.



Pratts Cholera Remedy.....25c and 50c
Pratts Condition Tablets.....25c and 50c
Pratts Sore Head-Chicken Pox Remedy.....25c and 50c

Pratts Gape Remedy.....25c and 50c
Pratts Bronchitis Remedy.....25c and 50c



More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

Pratt's Animal Regulator

Costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow. This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or money back.

25-lb. pails, \$3.00, are popular with our customers. Packages at 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Get prices on 50-lb. and 100 lb. sacks.



As a dip, spray and highly superior germ destroyer and deodorizer for home and farm, use

Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant

Prevents contagion, destroys disease germs, unpleasant odors, and insures healthy and sanitary conditions for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

\$1.50 per gallon; two quarts, 90c; one quart, 50c.

Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with

Pratt's Fly Chaser

It is guaranteed to be unequalled as a fly repellent. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair or damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cow and safety for the milker. Does not taint the milk or gum the hair.

Quart, 40c; half-gallon, 70c; gallon, \$1.25.



Pratts Colic Remedy.....60c and \$1.25
Pratts Liniment.....25c, 50c and \$1.00
Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Remedy.....60c

Pratts Healing Ointment.....30c, 60c
Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure.....50c, \$1.00

Dr. Hess & Clark Poultry Remedies

Postage Extra.

Panacea.....\$0.25
Panacea......60
Panacea.....1.25
Instant Lice Powder......25

Instant Lice Powder.....\$0.60
Roup Remedy......50

Not mailable.
Dip and Disinfectant, quart......50
Dip and Disinfectant, 1/2 gallon......90
Dip and Disinfectant, gallon.....1.50

Conkey's Poultry Remedies



Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food

A properly balanced food composed of choice selected grains and especially prepared with dried buttermilk which prevents bowel trouble in baby chicks and starts them off right. Why not save the larger per cent of the chicks hatched by feeding them Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food.

Prices subject to market changes. F. O. B. Wichita.

Not mailable	Each	Each	Each
Lice Liquid.....	\$0.50	Fly Knocker.....	\$0.75
Lice Liquid.....	.75	Fly Knocker.....	1.25
Lice Liquid.....	1.25		
Laying Tonic.....	.30	Postage Extra.	
Laying Tonic.....	.60	Roup Remedy.....	.30
Laying Tonic.....	1.40	Roup Remedy.....	.60
Laying Tonic.....	2.75	Roup Remedy.....	1.20
Nox-i-cide.....	.40	Bronchitis Remedy...	.60
Nox-i-cide.....	.70	Cholera Remedy.....	.30
Nox-i-cide.....	1.00		
Nox-i-cide.....	1.75		
Fly Knocker.....	.50		

Write for Book on Poultry; it will be mailed to your address upon receipt of two-cent postage stamp.

Cholera Remedy....	\$0.60
Chicken Pox Remedy..	.60
Limber Neck Remedy..	.60
Scaly Leg Remedy....	.60
Healing Salve.....	.30
Poultry Tonic.....	.30
Sulphur Candles (3)..	.25
Head Lice Ointment..	.30
Lice Powder.....	.25
Lice Powder.....	.50
Lice Powder.....	1.00
Diarrhoea Remedy....	.30
Diarrhoea Remedy....	.60

1-lb. package.....	\$.15
3-lb. package.....	.35
5-lb. package.....	.55
10-lb. package.....	1.00
25-lb. sack.....	2.25
50-lb. sack.....	4.25
100-lb. sack.....	8.25

Bee Supplies

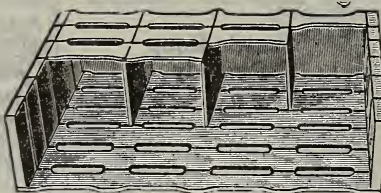
We carry a complete line of Higginsville Hives and Supplies in stock. Will furnish Special Catalog upon request.

Honey Plants

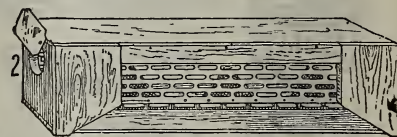
Cleome or Rocky Mountain Bee Plant.—One of the best honey-producing plants. Perfectly hardy, and after once sown will usually self-sow and increase rapidly. Bees feed heavily on this. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Sweet Clover.—Is a tall plant, growing to the height of 4 to 6 feet, with branches bearing small, white flowers of great fragrance. It may be sown in the spring or fall. 10 lbs. will sow an acre. Unhulled seed, lb., 35c. Hulled, 45c. postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

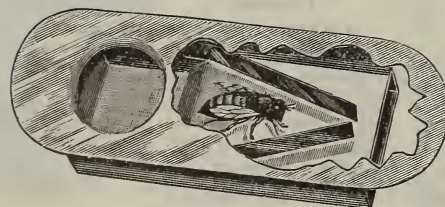
Catnip.—While this is a common herb, it is very much in demand by bee keepers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.



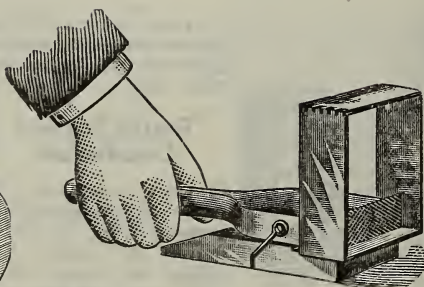
Section Holders.



Queen and Drone Trap.



Bee Escapes.



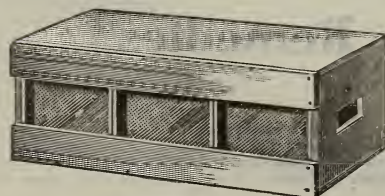
Parker Foundation Fasteners.



Higginsville Cover.



Section.



Shipping Case.

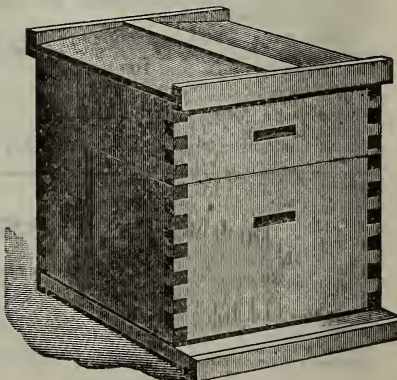
BINGHAM
Original
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CLEAN
Bee Smokers



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Globe Bee Veil.



Higginsville Hive.

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AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Terms are Cash with all
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Total, \$.....

State whether to forward by Freight, Express or Parcel Post.

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IMPORTANT—Please write your address plainly and in full, also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Additional Order Sheets sent on request.

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should be planted in every home garden. There is no small fruit so delicious and easy to grow as strawberries. The everbearing varieties we offer will give you fruit from summer until frost. For a family of two or three, 100 to 200 plants will amply supply your table.

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Special mixture for shady places. Best for the purpose. Per pound, postpaid, 55c; by express or freight, pound, 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.10; 10 lbs. to 25 lbs., 38c per pound.



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Harts Victor

All Head Early

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Cabbage—All Head Early.
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Cucumbers—Davis Perfect.
Beet—Detroit Dark Red.
Lettuce—Improved Hanson.
Muskmelon—Harts Victor.
Watermelon—Kleckly Sweet.
Onion—Prizetaker.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese.
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Radish—Lady Finger.
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Ross Bros. Planting Guide	.50

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Bonnie Best

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